PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,836—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 7th Nov. |
| B.I. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 14th " |
| * THAMES | 4158 | W. J. Nantes | 21st " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 28th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 5th Dec. |
| B.I. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th " |
| * THAMES | 4158 | W. J. Nantes | 19th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 26th " |
| | | | 1897 |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 2nd Jan. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Crewe | 16th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 30th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 20th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 27th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 6th March. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.L. AUSTRALIA | 8001 | I. Reeve | 20th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 27th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 3rd April. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 24th " |
| M.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 1st May. |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Apollo Bunder Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Dec. 1896. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th Nov. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 7th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

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|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
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| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 | 350 | 21st Nov., 1896. |

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

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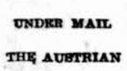

BOMBAY : KARACHI :
Esplanade Road. Bunder Road.

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United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
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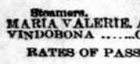
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

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| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday, at noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4259 | Schmitz | 28th Nov. 1896. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5707 | Le Troadec | 26th Dec. " |
| YARRA | 4255 | Colspellier | 23rd Jan. 1897. |
| SYDNEY | 4232 | Aubert | 20th Feb. " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4232 | Blanc | 20th Mar. " |
| MELBOURNE | 4080 | Rogliano | 17th April " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAGHALIEN | X | 4,049 | 19th Nov. |

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
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WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
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## THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to noon of the 30th November, 1896, for supplying the Press for three years ending 31st December, 1899, with MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Country Manufacture or Country Produce only, of which samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom Forms of Tender can be obtained. The Form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 5th November, 1896.

---

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth Day of November (instant), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of November, 1896.

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## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 5th November for DIWALI (Hindu) HOLIDAY.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

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GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ELLIAS ALLEE of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL and Assign the two leasehold properties described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said two properties or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from making the same and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninths square yards together with messuages and buildings standing thereon assessed under A Ward No. 2851, and Street No. 123, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the South by Malwan Street, on or towards the East by land leased to J. Mistry and Company, and on or towards the West by Frere Road, which said messuage, building and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 84 square yards together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed under A Ward No. 2851 (2) and Street No. 123 (a), and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to Hajee Tar Mahomed, on or towards the South by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the East partly by land leased to J. Mistry and Company and partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1896.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | Rs. | 24,57,360 0 0 |
| Reserves and Rest | " | 11,06,292 9 8 |
| Deposits | " | 1,04,06,910 7 10 |
| Bills and Acceptances | " | 5,85,358 14 2 |
| Sundries | " | 1 09,026 13 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 12 11 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 21,84,516 2 4 |
| Loans, Bills and Advances | " | 1,14,95,568 11 5 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities | " | 4,30,622 14 4 |
| Properties and Dead Stock | " | 2,32,936 3 7 |
| Bills Contra, and Sundries | " | 322,304 13 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 12 11 |

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| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | " | 3,000,000 |
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| | | |
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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Dewali Festival : Banks closed.
B. V. R., competition for the Rivett-Carnac Challenge Cup.
Ordnance dance, Elphinstone Circle.
Roller Skating Rink.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vadala left the dock yesterday.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-General's Camp will be pitched at the Cooperage, Bombay, by the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dareselam, Zanzibar, and all Eastern Ports of Africa, up to Natal, and also for East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Town, and the Transvaal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

SALE OF FANCY WORK.—A sale of fancy work will be held on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th, from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., each evening, at Mrs. Merritt's rooms, west end of the General Post Office. The sale is being held in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, and promises to be an attractive one. Several Indies and gentlemen are kindly assisting by singing and playing. There will also be a phonograph, a bran pie for the children, a grand art gallery, and other amusing items. The admission is eight annas ; for a family Re. 1.

OBSTRUCTING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Purshotam Nar and two other Gujerati Hindus were charged with obstructing Ramchandra Luxman, a police sepoy, in the execution of his duty. On Monday night a large crowd of Hindus had collected in the public street, near Bhuleshwar. When the policeman went up to disperse the men, the accused persons assaulted him and tried to release the men he had arrested. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25 each.

TABLE TURNED.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Husein, a Mahomedan, charged Krishnarao Harischandra with stealing a wooden bench worth eight annas. During the course of the hearing, it was found that complainant was selling some umbrellins, which were placed on the bench on accused's verandah. Accused told him to remove the bench and the umbrellas, but the complainant would no, so the former threw them away. Hence the false charge was preferred. The magistrate fined the complainant Rs. 25, and ordered the same to be paid to the accused as compensation.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—A corresponden writes:—On the occasion of Master Madasudan'-birthday, his father, Mr. H. Pandurangjee Raghoba Pitale, gave an evening entertainment to the native elite of this city, on Tuesday, at his residence, near Cawasji Patel Tank. His bungalow being on the verge of four roads, is well situated. It was tastefully illuminated with arches of gas burners, rows of gas tumblers, and coloured lanterns artistically arranged. In the middle of the garden there is a fountain, round which was placed a string band, which played dulcet strains of music. The reception hall was well decorated, and nautch girls entertained the invited guests by their melodious singing. Among those present were Rowan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Messrs. Byramji N. Seervai, Hajee Ismail Haji Abu Sitar, Hariram Veiji, M. R. Bodas, N. Kassinathji, and other graduates and respectable members of different sects and castes, forming the native community of Bombay. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, and his nephew, Mr. Harischandraji, and others received the guests. An enjoyable evening was spent.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,934, among whom the number of new admissions was 707, classified as stated below the average daily attendance being 96 :—

| Castes. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhattias ..... | 33 | 10 | 29 | 72 |
| Vanias ..... | 83 | 14 | 44 | 141 |
| Brahmins..... | 103 | 22 | 32 | 157 |
| Lohanas ..... | 21 | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| Other Castes ..... | 233 | 23 | 53 | 309 |
| Total ... | 473 | 73 | 161 | 707 |

The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 13,736 ; and received during the said month Rs. 301 : A gentleman, Rs. 151, and Mr. Ratansi Mulji, founder of this dispensary, Rs. 150. In aid of the current expenses during the month from Mr. Ratansi Mulji, founder of this dispensary, Rs. 500.

SUICIDE OF THE WIFE OF A PARSEE TALLY CLERK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Frere Road, touching the death of a Buchoobai, a Parsee woman, aged thirty two years, the wife of one Dossabhoy Cursetji Palkiwalla, a tally clerk, employed in the service of the Bombay Port Trust, and working at the Victoria Dock. The deceased was married to her husband about three years ago, and she had two children, one of whom died about a year ago, and the other is two months old. Recently a disagreement arose between the party on account of the deceased frequently leaving the house of the husband and staying with her parents ; and on Saturday, when deceased's sister sent some sweets, the husband refused to receive them and returned them. On the following Monday deceased's sister wrote a letter to the husband's brother, complaining about the husband's conduct in not receiving the sweets. The brother showed the letter to the husband, who, after reading it, flew into a rage, and had a great row with his deceased wife. However, they had their supper, and about 9-30 p m. went to sleep. About 3o'clock, on the following morning, Dossabhoy got up to go to the bathroom, when he saw the deceased nursing her child. He went to sleep again, and when he awoke, about a couple of hours afterwards, he found his wife missing from the bed, and the door of the room which he had fastened from inside before going to bed was open. He and his brother searched for her, but failed to find her anywhere, until about half-past 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, when the husband heard that the dead body of a Parsee woman had been found on the beach behind the Church Gate Station. Dossabhoy at once went there, and on seeing the body, identified it as that of his deceased wife Buchoobai. It appears that about half-past 4 o'clock in the morning a Mahomedan mendicant, named Fatehmahomed Hossein Sahib, went to bathe in the sea behind the Church Gate Station, when he saw the body of the deceased floating in the sea and brought it to the knowledge of a policeman, under whose order the mendicant removed the body. It was dressed in a sudra and a pair of trousers, and there were no external marks of violence on it. The husband stated that the deceased had occasionally said that she would commit suicide. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Vithabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-four years, the wife of one Cassinath Krishna Vande, a clerk, employed at the offices of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, and residing with his parents in an cart, called Anunt Rushee Oart, at Bhuleshwar. Deceased was married to her husband about fifteen years ago, and had one son, about nine years of age, residing with her. About a year since the deceased with the consent and permission of her husband had been residing with her parents at Girgaum, as she had been subject to hysterical fits. It was stated that the couple lived happily together, the husband visiting the wife every evening at her parents' house and remaining there for some time. About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, Cassinath visited Vithabai at her parents' house as usual. In the course of the conversation they had, Vithabai suggested to him that he should come and live with her at her parents' house, Cassinath declined to do so, saying that he could not leave his old parents alone in the house. Deceased thereupon began to cry and appeared to be sad and gloomy. The husband did not remain with her that evening, but went to his house. Shortly after his departure Vithabai had a fit of hysterics which lasted for some minutes. About 9 o'clock she partook of a little food and then went to sleep. About a quarter of an hour afterwards her brother went into her room, and seeing her chewing something, asked her what it was, when she replied that she had swallowed a quantity of greenpaint which had been brought into the house for Dewali decorations, and asked him not to inform the mother. The brother got alarmed and informed the mother of what had occurred. The mother boiled some tamrind juice with a copper coin in it and gave it to Vithabai, who vomited. Shortly afterwards the father took her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died soon after admission. The House Surgeon of the hospital was of opinion that the death was due to poisoning by arsenic or oil copper. The husband was not for, but he was not to be found at home until the following day. He in his evidence stated that he came to know about his wife's death when he returned home on the following day, and was informed by his mother. He did not attend the office on that day as he was ill. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

ASSAULT ON A MILL ENGINEER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Framji Hormusji Ragi, a planer or turner, employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against him by Mr. Henry Tootill, the chief engineer in the same mill, charging him with assault and criminal force. The accused Framji preferred a counter-charge of assault against Mr. Tootill, and both the cases were heard together. Mr. Pestonji Manekji Kanga, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Tootill, while Mr. Vijeykar, pleader, defended the accused in the firs case. Mr. Tootill, in his information, stated that he had been holding the present post for upwards of twenty-three years. On Friday, 23rd October, at about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mill-hands were about to resume work after their mid-day interval of rest, he (Mr. Tootill), was on duty in the mill. In the course of going his usual rounds he pa s ed the accused, who stopped him and holding his pay ticket in his hand asked Mr. Tootill in a threatening way why he had fixed him. Mr. Tootill replied that he had fined him because of his having habitually neglected his work, and he feared he should have to fine him again as he had been informed that he (accused) had been again neglecting his duty. Mr. Tootill was then moving on, but as soon as he turned his back, the accused followed him and struck him on the right shoulder with his hands. The complainant turned round and faced him. Accused then rushed at Mr. Tootill, seized him by the beard and also by the arm and kicked him violently in the stomach. Mr. Tootill fell against the drilling machine, which was then working, and had he not been speedily rescued by some hands close by, he might have been killed. Some other mill- hands caught hold of accused and prevented him from doing complainant any further injury. Complainant then called the sepoy who was on duty, and who was following him on his rounds and told him to take the accused out of the mills. The accused defied the sepoy to take him, and so another sepoy was sent for, and accused was taken out. In falling against the drilling machine, the complainant stated that his back was hurt, and he had to consult Dr. Sidney-Smith. He still felt the effects of the injury. The accused Framji stated, that from his pay-ticket, he saw that he had been fined Rs. 2-8. He knew of his having been fined Rs. 2, but did not know why he had been fined the other eight annas. When he asked the sahib the reason for it the sahib got angry with him and gave him a slap and kicked him, causing injury to him. The complainant inkicking him again, fell against the drilling machine and hurt himself. The accused stated that he did not seize him by his hands and strike him and shove him against the drilling machine. The accused had been in the service of the mill for the last two years and a-half on a monthly emolument of Rs. 25. His Worship convicted accused Framji in the first case, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The counter-charge against Mr. Tootill was dismissed.

## A MIRZAPUR CAUSE CELEBRE.

MR. BIRD, the District Magistrate of Allahabad, heard arguments at great length in the case brought by the Raja of Kantit against Maulvi Farzand Ali under circumstances set forth in a previous report. Mr. Malcomson, the leading counsel for the defence, spoke first, and then Mr. Dillon replied on behalf of the prosecution. The Magistrate took time to consider his judgment and delivered it on Thursday last.

The learned Magistrate, after recapitulating the facts of the case, which have already appeared in these columns, proceeded to say that the questions to be considered in this case were two ; first, whether Mouza Indee was the property of Mangar or of Maulvi Farzand Ali ; secondly, whether by giving that property as security for the lease-money of Mouza Marhaura ; Maulvi Farzand Ali had induced the Raja to do something which he would not otherwise have done, or refrained from doing something which he would otherwise have done. The learned Magistrate said that he began the trial with the impression that Mouza Indee belonged to the accused, but in the course of the trial he had been led to change his opinion and to come to a different conclusion. The Court thought at first that having reference to the fact that *benami* transactions were extremely common in this country, it was quite possible that the Mouza had been bought by Farzand Ali in his servant's, Mangar s, name. The Mouza was sold in 1879 by one Mussamat Munni, who was then the owner. Two witnesses, Jhangal and Jamnadas, had said on oath that the Mouza was sold to Mangar and that Mangar paid the purchase-money. Jhangal was a tenant of the Raja, but Jamnadas, who was an independent witness, had no motive for telling a falsehood. Jhangal had said that Mangar war carrying on a business in grain and no evidence to the contrary, of men who lived near him, had been produced on which the Court could rely. The Court held that the onus lay on the defence to prove that Mouza Indee was Farzand Ali's property, and the Court held that this onus had not been discharged. The account books, which would have shown whence the purchase-money came had not been produced. The account books which have shown that the profits of the village were credited to Maulvi Farzand Ali in his own account had not been produced likewise. Lal Mohammad and Jan Mohammad, the sons of Mangar, who could have given very material and valuable evidence for the defence, had not been produced. Jan Mohammad had indeed been put into the box as a witness on another point and was not questioned as to the proprietorship of Mouza Indee by the learned vakil conducting the defence. The defence had been pressed to produce Lal Mohammad and Jan Mohammad, but the learned vakil had said he would not produce them. After the case closed an application was put in by the defence that Lal Mohammad and Jan Mohammad were present in Court and might be examined if the Court thought proper. This the Court declined to do, and it cannot but be inferred that Lal Mohammad and Jan Mohammad had in the meanwhile been got at and were then prepared to give favourable evidence for the defence. Lal Mohammad was committed to the Sessions on a criminal charge in 1893. He was acquitted by Mr. Deas, the then Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, and in this trial he was defended by Maulvi Farzand Ali as his pleader. Lal Mohammad in his statement as an accused before the Court of Sessions had stated that Mouza Indee was his property. Farzand Ali raised no objection to this assertion, but by his conduct tacitly admitted that he Mohammad's statement was true. This is followed by conduct of a similar kind the next year. Farzand Ali caused a petition to be presented in which he stated that Mouza Indee had been bought with the money of Sheikh Mangar, that on Mangar's death in 1883 the property had been entered in his name on the report of the Patwari that he had been looking after the property as guardian of the minor sons of Mangar and that they having now attained majority he prayed that the property should be entered in their names. On the Raja's objection the Tahsildar sent for Moulvi Farzand Ali and took down his statement. He backed up the allegations made in his petition and the necessary changes were made in the Khewat. All this points to the conclusion that the property was Mangars and not Farzand Ali's. In the next place there cannot be any doubt that if the Raja knew that Mouza Indee was Mangars property he would not have accepted the security of that village and would not have allowed possession of Mauza Marhaura to remain on with Farzand Ali. It had been argued by the defence that Sections 415 and 420, I. P. C. did not refer to immovable property, and a ruling of Mr. Justice Straight (Weekly Notes for 1882, page 6) had been cited in support of that contention. The learned Magistrate thought that the definition of cheating as given in the Penal Code was very comprehensive, and it included such an act as that proved against Farzand Ali. It had been further very ingeniously argued by Mr. Malcomson that that the Raja was bound to make inquiries as to the proprietorship of Indee before accepting it as security and that consequently if the Raja had failed in his duty no inference of deception against Farzand Ali could be deduced. Some sections of the Transfer of Property Act and some English rulings of the Court of Chancery had been cited in support of this contention, but the Court thought that they were not applicable to an act that comes within the definition given in the Indian Penal Code. On the other hand, the learned counsel for the prosecution had proudced a decision of Mr. Justice Aikman in which His Lordship had held that a person who mortgages a property a second time by concealing a prior mortgage on it is guilty of cheating. This case seemed to the Court to have some bearing on the present case, and the Court therefore held that Farzand Ali's act amounted to cheating. A good deal had been said about the social position and the means of the accused. The Court however, thought that whatever might be his position at present, there is nothing to show that he was a rich man in 1888. When the lease money for 1901 Fasli was due for some time the Raja obtained decrees against Mauivi Farzand Ali for the amount due, and the decrees could not be executed against his person because he could not be found at Mirzapur. When some of his movable property was attached there was an objection on behalf of his wife, and many of the decrees were not executed at all as they were attached. Mr. O'Conor, barrister-at-law, had been produced by the defence to show that a client of Maulvi Farzand Ali's had undertaken to take over the whole of the decrees obtained by the Raja against Farzand Ali in execution of a certain decree which the client had obtained. On the whole the Court came to the conclusion, on the facts before it that Maulvi Farzand Ali was guilty of cheating the Raja by representing to him in 1888 that Mouza Indee was his property, which in fact it was not. The Court did not think that any sentence of imprisonment was called for in this case, and the sentence that it thought it proper to impose was a fine of fifteen hundred rupees. A portion of this fine would go to the Raja as compensation for his trouble and expense in prosecuting this case.

The fine was immediately paid in currency notes, and Mr. Bird ordered a return of rupees ten thousand which had been deposited by Maulvi Farzand Ali as bail. The Maulvi then left the Court. The Court-room was densely crowded throughout these proceedings.

DIFFICULTIES have arisen in South Africa in regard to the Customs Convention. It is believed that the Orange Free State will refuse to ratify it, unless the Cape Government consents to a particular division of the united railway receipts. A special session of the Free State Volksraad began the other day, when the President asked for a decision to the desirability of having a Customs Union without an agreement upon the railway tariff question.

## THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE ON RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.

AT the service at the Prarthana Samaj held on the 27th September last, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade said : Brethren, it has been arranged that after service this day, I should speak to you a few words about the Life and Teachings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. All of you are aware that this day the 27th of September is the anniversary of his death. He died while he was on a visit to England ; and his remains were buried there by loving friends. He died in 1833 ; we are in 1896. We are therefore celebrating in this place on this occasion the 63rd anniversary of the death of this great man. Among the Orthodox community, this particular fortnight—the dark half of the month of *Bhadrapad*—is dedicated by a very ancient and a very useful custom to commemorate the death of our departed ancestors. Each man and woman tries during these fifteen days to remember the debt of gratitude he or she owes to those who gave them birth ; and though in this Samaj this practice has no place and we may not follow the outward observances the inward spirit which moves thousands of people in all parts of the country to show their grateful sense of the debt due to our ancestors, that inward spirit has significance and a truth which we cannot afford to ignore. This is then the 63rd anniversary of the death of a person who might well be called one of the fathers of the Brahmo Church. I say one of the fathers and advisedly. Because I hold, as I have said on many occasions, that we the members of the Brahma Samaj can claim a long ancestry as old as any of the sects prevailing in the country. The Brahma movement was not first brought into existence in 1828 ; we are representatives of an old race ; as old as the Bhagwad Gita and the Bhagvat Puran much older still ; as old as Narad, Pralhad, and Vasudeo and the nine sages who visited Janak. From that time there is a continuity of *sadhus* and saints down to the present day. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, as I said, was thus one of the fathers of the Brahmo Church. Even in these modern times we have had the founder of the Swami Narayan Sect, Keshav Chandra Sen, and Pandit Dayanand Saraswati which fact shows that the old fire that animated those who have made this land the sacred birthplace of many religions, and religious movements has not been burnt out. Before, however, I come to speak about Raja Ram Mohan Roy's life and teachings some of you will be interested, I believe, if I draw your attention to the fact that while the birth days of Gods and incarnations are celebrated with great pomp, men's birthdays are allowed to be buried or burnt, and for the most part ignored and we find that it is the anniversaries of the deaths of great men that are honored all over world. There must be some meaning in this custom so universally prevalent among Christians, Mahomedans, our own race, and the Eastern Countries, China and Japan ; and it could not well have been a mere accident that while the *Jayantis* of Gods and Incarnations are the days of their births, in the case men we celebrate time when they leave us. Why should it be so ? There is a very good and sufficient reason for this difference between the working of celebrations. No man, till his death takes him away from the temptations of this world, can say that his character is to be safe. It is only after the life that we lead here is a life not to be passed in pastimes ; it is to be guided by discipline, and discipline is, as you know, always a hard master. Out of the hundreds of thousands who start in the race of life those who reach the goal are but few. Temptations lie in the way, and the difficulties that experience disable many of us, and it cannot safely be said till his death that anybody's life's purpose has been accomplished or that his is a life worthy of the purpose for which he was sent into this world. That is the reason why in the case of men it is the death anniversary that is commemorated by those who remain after him. No man can be called great who has not to the last hour of his life fulfilled the responsibility which witness implies ; and this brings us to the consideration of the question what constitutes the greatness of the men we love to honour after their death. When we celebrate the anniversaries of our own ancestors, of our fathers, and grandfathers, mothers and grand mothers, then the question is not whether they are great or whether they are not great. To every one of us, our fathers and mothers are always objects of reverence as the ancesters who gave us birth, and whatever may be their failings, the mere fact that they are persons to whom we owe all that we have, constitutes a debt of gratitude which we are bound to discharge by commemorating their memories at least once a year in a more solemn manner than we may be disposed to do on other occasions ; but when we make a public commemoration of our great men, the question naturally arises, "what is it that constitutes greatness in the sense in which you and everybody else understands the word ? What is there which constitutes this greatness of character ?" There are various views held on this subject. To such of you as are interested in this study I would recommend a very careful perusal of some of the English authors, especially, Carlyle on "Heroes and Hero-worship" or Emerson on "Great or Representative men. "These two books will place before you all that might be said on this question. "What is it that makes a man great, so that we should be taught to keep green his memory from year to year ?" One view, that is, Carlyle's view is that sincerity of purpose and earnestness of conviction makes a man great.

Everyone of us can feel that there is a good deal of truth in that observation. All of us are more or less acting our part on the theatre of this world. Every one of us, be he small, or great, be he learned or unlearned, each of us has a small theatre, on which he struts and strides, moves about, and goes on persuading others as he also pursuades himself, that he is not playing a part but that he is playing the reality. Well, then, however he is shut up, in his own chamber when nobody sees him, then you find that every one of us is disposed to wonder and to laugh at the way in which he strides on this theatre. There is no reality about it (laughter). Sincerity of purpose and earnestness of conviction certainly go a long way to make a great man's character. If we are wanting in one thing more than another it is in this sincerity and earnestness. In the case of great men, that is men who are worthy of being so reckoned, you will find that this element of greatness is more or less found in a much larger measure than in the ordinary run of men and women who constitute human society. We may be sincere and earnest on occasions ; but habitual sincerity of purpose and habitual earnestness of action is a gift, a possession, and a treasure that is denied to most of us. You may take up the life of any man whom the world classes as great ; and you will find in a large number of such men this trait of character. Take the case of Luther. In his time there were more learned and even good men then himself, such as Erasmus and Melancthon who were equally gifted and equally endowed. But what was wanting in them was earnestness of conviction and sincerity of purpose which were found in Luther. We are all of us more or less speaking under constraint, moving under constraint, we know that there is no outside control over us, yet we make our own constraint ; and we find that full freedom of movements is not left to us. That is not exactly what constitutes a great man. I will give you another instance of this trait of character in great men. There was a son of a butcher ; aged ten or eleven ; his father told him to follow his own trade. When, however, the knife was given him and he was told to use it in the way in which his father was using it, he said I am not going to use this knife on this poor dumb animal till I know how it feels when applied to the sentient parts of my own body. Till I am satisfied on this head, I will not use the knife ; and so saying he used the knife on his own person first ; and feeling that the pain was insufferable he gave up that trade, he gave up the associations in which he was born and left the world and retired and became a gerat Mahomedan Hindu saint. That is one of the traits of character which makes a man great. However it is not mere sincerity and mere earnestness that go to make a man great. He must be original. He must have imagination which brings him into contact with the infinite and the real. Such men are called geniuses. Things strike them in a way in which they do not strike us. We are so familiar with things that we can realise scarcely the inner spirit in them; somehow or other there is obtuseness about us which prevents us from seeing things as they are. For instance, there is a story told of Dayanand Saraswati as regards the circumstances which led him to leave his home and become a sanyasi. He was, as you know, a great man, there is no denying it, whatever may be our differences with him. Among the men of the present generation few men can be named alongside with him. When a boy he was sent by his father to perform worship in a temple during night. The father's command was that the boy should sit up all through the night, and see that the water pot which was hanging over the God was always filled and that water was always pouring over it. So the boy of ten or twelve went to the place and sat the night out. At about midnight he found that he was more or less getting sleepy, he could not keep his hand steady and prevent his eyes from being closed involuntarily; he tried all manner of means but still he was dozing ; and he found that some of those dirty creatures which are always found in dark and close temples sat unconcernedly over it, disturbed the flowers over the image and as soon as he heard the noise he got up and found that the water was falling on the rats instead of over the image. Well, that is a very common experience of us all but it suggested to him a new line of thought which made him leave his home. It suggested to him that the dumb mechanical worship had no power in it and that the spirit must approach the soul of the world in some other way than this that here I have been doing this work. This is only one instance. But it shows how great men are original. Originality or imagination, like sincerity of purpose, is thus an essential trait in human greatness. There is a third element, again. Not only must a great man occupy a higher plane of thought and action but he must have an attraction about him, it cannot be called magnetic, or any other physical form of attraction, but there must be such an attraction about him that it inspires in those about him the same spirit which he feels of self-sacrifice and public devotion. Any man who stands by himself single and whose example and teachings have not succeeded in penetrating into the hearts and intelligences of other people in such a way that these hearts and intelligences are bound to become part of him cannot be called a great man.

Truthfulness, great impulses, moral aims, resourcefulness to attain those aims by the bond of love and fellowship. These are the traits of character which go to make great a man and those in whom they are best developed are the greatest of men. You have all read accounts of the life of Budha. He had such a hold upon men's mind that wherever he went hundreds and thousands followed him, in such a way that they ensured the permanent success of the movements which he inaugurated—a most unparalleled success in the world's history. Take, again, Mahomed's case, there is the same story. A poor illiterate man, he did not dream of religion in his youth and yet at thirty he goes into retirement, incessantly moved about in such a country as Arabia to find that he is persecuted and has to fly for life but that was such an attraction in men and women towards him, that in the coure of ten or twenty years he was able to dictate terms to the largest and the most powerful powers of that time. Here, then, you have a general idea of what constitutes greatness. Earnestness of purpose, sincerity in action, originality, imagination, and, above all, the power of magnetism, we might call it, vital or spiritual magnetism. Well, these are the qualities which go to make a man great. I have thus given you my own conception of what a great man is. He is not the richest man, nor the most intelligent man, nor the most cultivated man, nor the most successful man, but a great man is he who, whether he be poor or rich, learned or unlearned, in the profession or out of the profession, successful in life or unsuccessful in life, the great man is he who combines some of those virtues, that I have just attempted to draw your attention to. And then having said this much, we shall turn to see whether Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, some of these virtues can be found in a way to justify our regard for him as one of the greatest men that India has produced during the last two centuries and as one of the fathers of the Brahmo Church movement. His is a very simple life. He was born in 1774 and he died in 1833 ; he thus lived for about sixty years ; a time which many of us here are now nearing, and some of us have exceeded, (laughter). He was born a Brahman and this was one great advantage in the constitution of his blood, if that advantage, may be so regarded. On his mother's side he belonged to the *Shakht* sect which is the orthodox sect on the Bengal side. On his father's side he came from a family which was well known for its *Vaishnavism*. So the *Shakht* and *Vaishnav* blood joined together in a sort of mutual re-conciliation in producing this great man who was destined to accomplish work which this union of a Vaishnav father with a *Shakht* mother typified. In those old days when schools and colleges did not exist, this boy at the age of twelve left his village and went to Patna to Study Arabic and Persian which were then Court languages. At sixteen he went to Benares and studied there for four years Sanskrit, not to be a Pandit, but to understand the real significance of the old learning. He thus became an Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit scholar without a word of English being put into his head. Well, his familiarity with the Arabic and the earlier Sanskrit philosophy enabled him at the age of sixteen to entertain a dislike to the idolatrous practices which in those parts of Bengal have reached an exaggerated form with which most of us here are not familiar. There are idolatries and idolatries. But the Bengal system of kali worship is something of which even we here have no idea. This was a sort of idolatry which he denounced at sixteen. We might well compare notes as to what we did at sixteen with such a record, were any of us lighted up with the fire that burnt in his heart (laughter). His father got vexed with him ; and he had to leave his home. He went outside of India as far as Thibet and there he became practically familiar with the Budhistic system. He knew Musulman philosophy, he knew the Sanscrit philosophy, and in the four years' time that he spent in travelling he became familiar with the Budhistic philosophy. After four year's time that he spent in travelling he became familiar with the Budhistic philosophy. After four years' travelling his father got reconciled with him and allowed him to return home. There at twenty he announced to learn English. Completing that study at about twenty-five till forty he spent his time in the service of the English government. He did not rise to any very good position but was, I believe, the Head Clerk or *Sharistedar* to District Judge or Collector in several places. At forty he retired from the service and for the first time came to Calcutta. Till then he had not taken any part in any of the public movements in Calcutta. For twenty years more. From 1814 to 1833 his whole life was incessant work which far exceeded in measure the labours of many hundreds of people like ourselves. He was at once a social reformer, he was the founder of a great religious movement and he was a great politician. Those three activities were combined in him in such a way that they put to shame the performances of the best among us at the present time. Rajah Ram Mohun Roy's services to the people were not confined to any particular department of human activity. He waged war against polygamy. He first denounced the practice of sati in 1818 when this part of the country came under British Rule. From that time to 1828 this crusade was carried on for ten years. But not having obtained success ; he went on this same mission to England in 1830 when he was called to give evidence before some Committee that was sitting there. He had also some political business of the Emperor of Delhi. This anti crusade represents the most prominent side of his social activity, for after coming to Calcutta in 1814 he established a rudimentary form of the Brahmo Church in a spot where people might meet and discuss and also pray, and join in prayer. From 1814 to 1828 his war was carried on with the orthodox defenders not only of the Hindu faith but also of the Christian faith. He called upon both Christians and Hindus to return back to the wisdom of their ancient sages. In the two volumes which are published of his life you will find that nearly one whole volume is devoted to Rajah Ram Mohun Roy's publications and pamphlets addressed to the Christian Missionaries. The rest of the volume is devoted to his expositions of *Vendantic* and *Upanishad* philosophy. He was reading and writing, preaching and protesting, refuting and discussing all these twenty years. But while he was doing all that he did not abstain from study of the political wants and needs of his time. In those early days when the Charter of the East India Company was about to be renewed in 1833, he was called from India and he went to England to give most useful evidence before that Committee. Unfortunately, climate did not agree with him and he fell a victim to it. Here, then is a brief, exposition of the life of this great man. He started the Brambha Samaj and that Samaj is his living memorial. He made efforts for the abolition of the practice of sati and though he did not live to see the result, the Government felt itself compelled by the labours of this great man to take active measures to stop satti by legislation five years after those days. People here are not quite familar with the enormity of this practice of satti in those days. I know there are some men who still say that it was a wrong step to stop sati or to abolish it. You will have some idea of the enormity of this evil from one of the pamphlets Rajah Ram Mohun Roy wrote and the petitions he submitted to Parliament. In one of those pamphlets figures are given for 14 years and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal alone there were 8000 cases of sati burning in 14 years or an average of 700 per year. There was not a single family which had no case of sati-burning in the last century. These cases were not voluntary. Women were pressed upon to do the thing. Once a woman said yes in her agony of grief, her relations made it impossible for her to change her mind. If Government had not stopped we should have had these horrors repeated before our eyes this day. If the credit of putting an end to these horrors belongs to any man that credit must be given to Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. Sati-burning was not the only horror men inflicted on themselves, there were other works of a similar character, women used to drown themselves, or jump down from lofty precipices in the waters below and invite death in a hundred other forms. If there is credit due to any man for having turned the national current in the right direction in this matter, that credit is due to Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. Of his political activities I shall not say anything from this platform. Any body who wants to know what true patriotism is had better study the evidence that he gave and the letters he wrote to men in power over sixty years ago, long before one even of Congress meetings and Conferences. We shall now turn to those religious movements to which he devoted his chief attention. The Atmiya Sabha of 1814 was developed in the course of 14 years into the Brahmo Samaj. All who wish to know what the Brahmo Samaj is, not merely what it is reported to be, cannot, I believe, do better than read the trust deed in which are stated by that great man his views, objects, and aims of the Brahmo Samaj movement. The spirituality, the great, deep piety, and universal toleration which are manifest in every word of this document represent an ideal of beauty and perfection which has not been realized by his successors and it may yet take many centuries before its full significance is understood by our people. The future destiny of the Brahmo Samaj is concealed in the womb of time, we cannot say, it may not fail, we hope it will succeed. But what its founder intended it to be is not a question which we can afford to dispute. I shall tell you what he intended it to be and request both those who belong to the Samaj and those who are outside its pale to consider whether his conception of it was not as noble as any which the highest among us and in other lands have ever been able to form. What Rajah Ram Mohun Roy felt most was this. Here was a nation gifted with a religious transcending history all the records of every other race. Here was a nation, which was gifted, was well endowed, was spiritual in all its real aspirations. This nation had gradually ascended to the conception of the purest form of monotheism that the world has yet seen. In its *Upanishad* and its Bhagvat Gita, it had developed not by a mere impulse, not by the command of any single prophet, but by the slow process of growth and evolution it had developed a system of the purest form of monotheism that man can conceive. The higher thought of the nation had learned to place its trust in a Universal Spirit, the one without a second in whom all lived and moved and had their being, who was the cause of all, the Lord of all, the friend of all, the guide of all, the most fatherly of fathers, and the motherly of mothers. One age after another consecructed the edifice, laying brick upon brick, and layer upon layer, and story upon story rose. (Hear, hear.) Well, this highest conception was not only confined to Pandits, Philosophers, and Shastris, but it was the common property of every class, the very lowest of the low, men who were socially, not very respected, nor very respectable, the poor villagers, the hunter, the gardner, the fisherman, the weaver, the goldsmith, the barber, the shop-keeper, they all share this common faith equally with the Brahman, the Pandit, and Yogi.

While Raja Ram Mohan Roy was struck with this universal prevalence of the monotheistic principle, he was deeply pained at the thought that this exalted faith was turned to no practical account because it was associated with enternal observances and rights which were in entire discord with it. These external rights and observances made the nation worship all manner of Gods and Goddesses, elemental, mythological, tribal, and local divinities, with the most grotesque features and the most inhuman associations. This polytheism had also grown side by side with the higher teaching of the Upanishads that God was one without a second and of the Bhagvadgita that He alone was to be worshipped. This contrast between the monotheistic spirit and the polytheistic observances strikes every student of our religious life as a puzzle which baffles the understanding. You can well imagine how it must have struck a great soul that of the Rajah who, from his very boyhood had been brought up and iconoclast and waged war with idolatry of all kinds. He brooded, he thought, he worked, he lived, and he suffered for it in a way of which we have no conception. The question that he put to himself was, how come it to pass that monolatry does not go hand in hand with monotheism in India when, in other countries, where the monotheistic principle is less exclusively professed, monolatry has been for 2,000 years, and more the prevailing practice. This is the question I request you to consider each for himself. I offer no solution of it myself, to-day, because, though I have been thinking about it for a long time, I have not yet been able to find a rational and consistent solution of the difficulty. The question you will recollect is not of idolatry or non-idolatry. That difference relates to the method of devotion and not to the object of worship. The difference to which I have drawn your attention has a deeper source and requires our most anxious consideration. In most cases idolatry is only a consequence of this practical polytheism which prevails in the land and which leads man against the teachings of their own higher reason to think that one Supreme Will does not govern all the operations of nature, but that many Gods and Goddesses, good and bad, Deities or Davatas are permitted to influence the operations of nature and the well-being of man in a hundred different ways, and it is these subordinate powers which must be propitiated each in its own way and on its own day. It is this ceaseless distraction of the mind between the claims of the multiple small agents of good and bad influences which is the real evil. There is image worship among the Roman Catholics and there is saint worship and Pir-worship among Christians and Mahomedans, but on the whole they do not detract from the monolatrous character of the devotions of these people. With us this limit has been overstepped with the consequent debasement that we see all about us. Ram Mohan Roy naturally felt pained at this modern debasement, and with a view to bring into accord our practical devotions with our monotheistic faith, he gathered together kindred souls who felt with him on this point and established the Brahmo Samaj. With him the Brahmo Samaj faith was not a new dispensation, a new declaration of God's purposes. He aspired only to establish harmony between men's accepted faiths and their practical observances by a strict monolatrous worship of this one Supreme Soul, a worship of the heart and not of the hands, a sacrifice of self and not of the posesssions of the self. There was nothing Christian in its conception, origin, or method. He wanted men and women to cherish their own ancient treasures of faith, and to secure their freedom from the bondage of superstition and ignorance. This was the work which the Brahmo Samaj intended to carry out. It is not for me to say how far that promise has been fulfilled. If it has not been fulfilled the blame is not his but ours. To us the same problem presents itself to-day as it did to him early in the century. And it is a problem on the right solution of which our destiny here and hereafter greatly depends. In connection with this anniversary, I beseech you to take this great lesson to hearts and to try to work out its solution in such a way that the integrity of your soul may be restored. When this correspondence between the head and the heart, and between the flesh and the spirit, is established Indian monotheism, will be as great a power in the land as Christian and Mahomedan Theism, uniting 250 millions of men and women in a bond which shall be indissolable. The historical differences of national creeds will continue to exist like the different styles of architecture. The Christian Church will not look in outward appearance like a Mahomedan mosque or an Arian pagoda, but the differences of style and form will not interfere with the spiritual unity of purpose. When this is accomplished another great idea which Rajah Ran Mohan Roy cherished deeply in his heart will be realised, and with it people in all lands will say with one voice 'Thy kingdom has come and Heaven has descended on Earth' (cheers).

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Azamor, 2,004 tons, Captain P Gibson will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr White as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain W I. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th October) via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari 1,109 tons, Captain A Clark, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE s s Vortigern, 1,982 tons, Captain A Er

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500 PAIRS of HAND-SEWN BOOTS and SHOES to be SOLD on 7th instant, at 2 P.M., at Auction Sale. Inspection invited. Fort Leather Works, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of over 5,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, commences on 1st November for 15 days only, at A. H. SULLEMANJEE and Co., No. 1 and 2, opposite Crawford Market.

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb, Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons to play 9 round and long Tunes, with 3 long and 3 round tunes, Rs. 90—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze, Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to——November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P." care of this Office.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

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ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

ABOUT £125,000 in Gold not hitherto reported, was withdrawn from the Bank of England on Monday for North America. An advance of 9-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 109; and French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1-8th per cent. to 3⅛; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 3 per cent. The price of Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 117¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 16 per cent. lower, at 62 13-16. Bar Silver in London was 3-16d. higher, at 30 3-16d. per oz.; but no quotation for the metal has come to-day from New York. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 19-32d. per rupee.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a good demand, and light weights were ½ to 1d. per lb. higher.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,060,000 quarters or 90,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to Dunkirk, market firmer.

Yesterday's total Cotton Sales in Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making them 15,000 bales. Last evening the market closed firmer; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm; the Sales having again been 15,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 13-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The local Banks, and Produce, Freight, Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for the *Dewali* holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,010 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,684 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,848 " |
| Rapeseed | 2,185 " |
| Gingelly | 5,339 " |
| Castorseed | 6,514 " |
| Rice | 2,913 " |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Kellie, Lt-Col, Bo, 23rd B Rifles, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Knatchbull Capt, Bo, Dist R Officer, on duty, from Poona.
Berryman, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Margesson, Capt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.
Ferguson, Surgn-Col, Punjab, Medical Staff, to embark for England, from Kasauli.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 3.

Moss, Capt, Bo Gloucester Regt, on leave, to Khandalla.
Bent, Major, Ms, 2nd S Stafford Regt, to join, to Wellington.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying Drill at the Fort Head-quarters, at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-night.
2. The Head-quarter office will be closed to-day and to-morrow.
3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 31st ultimo.—Gr. G. A. Ramsay.
4. Gr. B., Defence No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company is transferred to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company at his own request from this date.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for a march out.
Dress:—Review order.—Khaki.
2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No arms, &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.
4. The range at Coorla is now available daily for class firing and practice.
It is notified for information that:—
(I) When travelling for practice members must purchase their own tickets.
(II) When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following stations:—Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m.; Musjid, 5-34 a.m.; Mazagon 5-38 a.m.; Byculla 5-42 a.m.; Parel, 5-52 a.m.; Dadar, 5-55 a.m.; Bombay time.
(III) The Commanding officer hopes that all Recruits will do their class-firing before the end of December.
5. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. The meeting will be held on the Waroorie Ranges, Poona, from the 18th to 28th instant. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than Friday 6th instant.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company.—No. 4005 Vol. L. J. La Personne.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th instant at 9 p.m.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Rowe, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla, School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 31st October, 1896:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total ... | 1,74,452 | 2,95,116 | 4,892 | 4,74,460 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.. | ... | ... | ... | 6,02,273 |
| Decrease ..... | | | | Rs. 1,27,813 |

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 24th October 1896.)

| Description. | 1896. | 1895. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | 41,591 | 41,879 | ... | 289 | ... | 7,543 |
| Parcels, &c. | 67,062 | 36,441 | 30,621 | ... | 2,65,776 | ... |
| Goods ..... | | | | | | |
| Other earnings ..... | 2,355 | 6,002 | ... | 3,647 | 410 | 1,909 |
| Total for week | 1,11,016 | 84,322 | 26,694 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 15,31,039 | 12,74475 | ... | ... | 2,56,564 | ... |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 85,000 | 1,50,000 | 4,000 | 2,39,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 184 | 325 | 9 | 518 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year. | 11,93,630 | 15,35,581 | 52,268 | 27,81,479 |
| Total for 15 weeks... | 12,78,630 | 16,85,581 | 56,268 | 30,20,479 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 1,00,937 | 1,45,750 | 1,225 | 2,47,912 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 219 | 316 | 3 | 538 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 13,09,857 | 18,27,481 | 44,499 | 31,81,837 |
| Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,912 | | | | |
| Ditto to date ..... " 1,61,396 | | | | |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—CARGILL—November 4, at the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev. Principal Mackichan, D. D., Wilson College, assisted by the Rev. T. Currie, M.A., Warrender Park, Free Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown, M.A., of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Bombay, second son of the late Rev. W. E. W. Brown, M.A., Rothesay, N. B., to Anna Stein, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Cargill, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—October 27, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr. Edward Dawson, and grand-daughter of Mr W. T. Lawrence, of a son.
KELLY—October 21, at Arsikere, Mysore State, the wife of Edwin James Kelly, Loco. Foreman, S. M. Ry., of a son.
MANSON—October 29, at Waverley, Simla, the wife of John Manson, Agent, Southern Punjab Railway, of a son.
MARINDIN—October 23, at Glen Hayes, Mussori, the wife of C. R. Marindin, C.S., of a son.
MAXWELL—October 21, at Meerut, the wife of Captain J. M. Maxwell, 1st Battalion, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, of a son.
RAYNEAU—October 21, at 2, Marquis Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Rayneau, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COGGAN—THOMAS—October 27, by special licence, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Robert Thomas Coggan, to Lena Grace Thomas.

DEATH.

HOBBS—October 30, at 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, Henry Reginald Conway, the dearly beloved infant son of Harry and Jennie Hobbs, aged 5 months and 18 days.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.


MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, nominated by the Republican Party, has triumphed in the most freely fought Presidential campaign since the Civil war, and on the 4th March next he will replace Governor Cleveland, the elect of the Democratic Party, at Washington. Mr. William Jennings Bryan, nominated by the party which twice placed Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair, has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. It was the opinion of some of the ablest Republicans, that had the election taken place in August last Bryan would have been returned by a great majority. Since then the silver tide slackened; but even quite recently the chances were so equal that one of McKinley's ablest workers told Mr. Stead that if the Republican candidate "would have to fight for his life, McKinley could only hope to win, if he won at all, by the skin of his teeth." McKinley has won and his triumph will be received with rejoicings in the Eastern States which will have no counterpart in the states of the West and South. In England the result of the election will be regarded with a qualified approval. It will excite no enthusiasm, though it will be a relief to know that Bryan has been defeated.

In the duel for the Presidency—for General Palmer's candidature never diverted attention from the two champions—the British onlooker might well be excused if he remained as impartial as the backwood-man's wife, who, seeing her husband at handgripps with a grizzly bear, ejaculated that she did not care which whipped. Mr. McKinley orthodox more or less on the currency question, has a fiscal policy avowedly hostile to British trade. His backers sought to enhance his popularity by appealing to anti-British feeling and ringing the changes on the various aspects of the Monroe Doctrine and its saving efficacy in Venezuela and elsewhere. McKinley has been largely financed and with lavish munificence, by the manufacturers, who expect great things from a new Tariff Bill directly aimed at our commerce. The Gold Standard capitalists contributed of their millions to ensure his success. Neither they nor anyone else who understand the situation believe that his success will be incompatible with a renewal of his flirtations with the Silverites. Only two years ago he placed it on record that free silver is certain to triumph, and is the one need of America. Nevertheless the average Englishman hoped for the victory of McKinley as the lesser of two evils. Bryan has been regarded as the personification of all that is Socialistic and Anarchical in latter-day poiltics. He has inflamed the West and the South against the "creditor" countries, and told the debtor-populations that the free silver will deliver them from the oppressor, and put their heels upon the neck of capitalism. The passionate rhetoric that has roused the enthusiasm of all who have nothing to lose—having lost well-nigh all under the operation of the recognised laws of political economy—has been taken to mean confiscation and socialism. That is the interpretation put upon it in New York and Boston and Phildelphia, and it is natural that their witness was accepted as well-informed and impartial in London. But allowance must be made for the fervour of assertion which is considered part of the game during contested elections even nearer home than America. Mr. Isaac Rice, a constitutional lawyer of standing, wrote an article in the *Forum*, to show that the victory of the Democratic Party would announce the fraudulent bankruptcy of the United States. The community could no longer pay taxes; the Government could not borrow, for no one would trust it. All the employes of the States and municipalities, the judges, the police, the army and navy, and the pensioners would be rendered penniless. A general paralysis of business would empty all factories, shut down all mines, close all avenues of employment, and famine would reign throughout the land. "In vain we should look for help to foreign nations. A dynamiter mutilated by his own bomb cannot expect sympathy. A pirate sailing under a black flag can expect no aid." The outlook could not be more awful were the prophet to add that an earthquake should close the scene and make an end of the whole American Continent, disappearing like the lost Atlantis, never to be seen again by mortal eye. Englishmen may claim credit for disinterested patriotism if they prefer even the triumph of McKinley with a Tariff Bill specially designed to give the *coup de grace* to British commerce, to the success of Bryan and the total collapse of the New World.

It has been one of the features of the campaign, that while McKinley created no enthusiasm, and only appeared to deputations of men already converted, Bryan addressed mass meetings and appealed with rousing eloquence of a certain effective kind to the emotions and passions of the people. The *National Review* notices another and an important point of difference. The McKinley party had millions to spend, and spent it with reckless prodigality. The Bryan party had scarcely funds to meet necessary expenses. The one party sent out from three to twenty tons of literature a day; the other not more than one man could carry. One party controlled nearly the whole of the press, while the other had no means of influencing that powerful engine. A Bryanite said: "The others have all the money and all the newspapers, and we have the people!" It was the masses against the classes, especially the moneyed classes. An American, writing from a New York club to the London *Spectator* to reassure the English investor, and show that his secutities were not so seriously menaced as some have supposed, enumerated "eight enormous interests in this country so greatly menaced in that sensitive organ, the pocket, by the threat of free coinage of silver that their votes against it may be confidently reckoned upon." First there are four millions of mechanics—all with votes—whose wages are the highest in the world, paid in gold. Their masters take care that they know the difference between a fifty cent dollar in silver and a hundred cent dollar in gold. Then there are two and a-half million of agricultural and other outdoor labourers who have received free education in the public schools and learned that the half is not equal to the whole. Four millions of men have insured their lives for ten million in gold. Men have invested 7,500,000 dollars in gold in building societies. Five millions have deposited two thousand million dollars in gold in savings banks and trust companies. A million pensioners drawing 140 millions in gold will not vote to reduce that amount to 65 million dollars. A million and a-half of men employed in the railways knew that free silver will decrease traffic and discharge them. Then there are the Churches; the Roman Catholic is largest property owner, real and personal, in the States; it is strictly controlled by its hierarchy who will direct the priests to instruct their flocks to vote for sound money. The Methodist Church has a million members; the leading bishop of that community strongly favours sound money. All these constitute an enormous majority of the voting population; which is indeed incontestable. If they voted solid for sound money and McKinley, the latter would have had a walk over. But the writer proved too much. It is precisely among the agriculturists and the proletariat that Bryan found his strongest supporters. The notion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy directing the priests to make all Roman Catholics vote for one side of the other was absurd. The bishops themselves are on different sides on the currency question. Irish and German voters for the most part favour the Democratic Party, and would not change sides at episcopal dictation. The true line of cleavage lies between the capitalist class and the "masses."

THE trade of the Presidency during the second quarter of 1896 is shown by the statistics of rail-borne traffic to have been rather unsatisfactory. The total quantity of goods carried was 23,836 thousand maunds, which was 9·67 per cent. below the corresponding quarter of last year. The direction rather than the causes of the fluctuations in trade are considered in the report issued by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the question of cause being reserved for the annual report. Thirty-six per cent. of the trade was in imports, 16·1 per cent. in exports, and 47·9 per cent. was local trade between various parts of the Presidency. The total decline in trade was 25 lakhs of rupees, and nearly three-fourths of this depression appeared in the import trade, mainly exhibited by grains, oil-seeds (principally rapeseed) and coal and coke. Two-thirds of the total decline in grain was taken by the wheat import, this being due to the growing extent to which Karachi has of late supplanted this city as the great wheat exporting centre of India. The dullness of the export trade by rail was less marked than that of the import trade. Small decreases under coal, sugar, wheat, and salt were nearly counterbalanced by improvements in railway plant, rolling stock, and tobacco. In the interchange of commodities locally less trade was done in raw cotton, rapeseed, wheat, salt, and sugar. The fall in the case of cotton was only to be expected. The early crop and the brisk demand led to the completion of most of the cotton transactions by February and March last, leaving very little business to be done in the second half of the year. The local business in rapeseed and wheat participated in the inactivity of the imports of those commodities from other parts of India. The fluctuations in the trade in manufactured cotton were small, owing to the reductions under European yarn and piece-goods being covered by a comparatively larger improvement in locally-made piece-goods. The Indian yarn trade remained on about the same level. Discouraging as these returns are, they are better than may be expected in the case of the next two or three quarterly reports of the Director. While scarcity remains amongst us, trade is sure to be greatly depressed.

ALTHOUGH, owing to the Dewali festival, business was at a standstill yesterday, bankers and brokers who had not left Bombay for the holiday were anxious to obtain early information regarding the Presidential election. It is well known that the anticipation of Mr. Bryan's success, and a consequent marked improvement in silver, has led during the last few days to some speculation in yarn and other goods for the Chinese markets. Among the business men who have thus speculated the news of Mr. McKinley's election came as an unpleasant announcement. But since his return means that the United State desires the retention of the *status quo* in the matter of currency, it is not anticipated that silver will drop to any extent; the only thing is that it would have risen had Mr. Bryan succeeded. The continued tightness of the money market is shown by the further rise of the Bank of Bengal rate, which is now eight per cent. The sister institution in Bombay has not at present raised its rate beyond six per cent., but it is expected that this will be done on the next opening day. The opinion prevails in business quarters, that if Mr. Bryan had succeeded a prompt rise in exchange would have resulted. But since Mr. McKinley has won the day, exchange will not be affected and will pursue its even course. That course will be an upward one, mainly because of the slackness of the import trade, especially in precious metals and the consequent diminution of means of remittance from home other than Council bills. This slackness of trade will be due to two causes—the famine and consequent poverty of the people, and the absence of marriage festivals. The ensuing year is to be one of the periods arranged for by the astrologers in which the Hindu races neither marry nor are given in marriage; and this will mean an absence of demand for various descriptions of imported articles. The famine will similarly affect the trade in cotton goods and other articles which, though they may be described as "necessaries," have to be abstained from by the ryots in times of scarcity for the greater necessity of food.

THE need for increasing the protective measures taken by the Municipal authorities against fire was incidentally referred to by the Commissioner of Police at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuesday, and had been illustrated by the three fires which broke out on Saturday and Sunday. The last of these fires, that at Colaba, taxed the most strenuous efforts of the six fire engines that the town possesses. This is by no means the first time that the whole available strength of the brigade has been required at a single fire; and neither will it be the last so long as we have only half-a-dozen engines. A few years ago the Fire Brigade was reorganised and placed on a far more satisfactory footing than before, but much still remains to be done. In the first place the number of engines should be increased so as to provide for the contigency, by no means remote, of two large fires occurring in separate parts of the city at one time. Had a large fire broken out in any part of the native town on Sunday night, no engine would have been close at hand to deal with it, and if one or two of the engines had been spared from the Colaba fire the danger of the spread of the flames to Grants Buildings and other adjacent properties would have been very great indeed. The absence of water mains and hydrants in and about the Cotton Green, where such a large quantity of valuable property is regularly stored, is another glaring defect, and it has its counterpart in other places in the city. One valuable measure would be the equipment of two or three harbour fire engines for the protection of the shipping of the port and of the val

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

### MR. McKINLEY ELECTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, MIDNIGHT.

All the returns so far received point to a certain victory for Mr. McKinley.

LATER.

Mr. McKinley has been elected President.

### MR. McKINLEY'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

Nov. 4.

Mr. McKinley has gained a sweeping victory.

The majorities in his favor were enormous in the Eastern, the Central, and some of the Southern States.

In New York he had a majority of three hundred thousand votes, which is the largest on record.

He is already known to have three hundred votes in the Electoral College against Mr. Bryan's thirty-seven.

A Great Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is assured, and probably also in the Senate.

Later returns of the voting, which are still incomplete, slightly lessen Mr. McKinley's majority.

The Republicans carried New York City for the first time since the war of secession.

Mr. Altgeld, the Socialist Governor of Illeanois, has been defeated.

## THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Powers are discussing a proposal made by Great Britain that the Ambassadors at Constantinople should be empowered in certain contingencies to form themselves into a conference to discuss proposals to be submitted to or measures required of the Sultan.

## STATEMENT BY M. HANOTAUX.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

In the Chamber of Deputies a debate took place on the Armenian question.

M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said the Powers had agreed to common action which must not impair the integrity of Turkey.

The visit of the Tsar, he said, had led to a clear exchange of views between the Powers; and United Europe will prove that the Sultan must grant his subjects security and peace.

## M. HANOTAUX'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The speech made by M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, during the dabate on the Armenian question is interpreted in Paris as indicating that the Powers do not consider the maintenance of the present Sultan as an essential condition to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

## THE PETERBOROUGH BISHOPRIC.

The Revd. Car Glynn, vicar of Kensington, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

## THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

Nov. 3.

M. Andre Lebon, Minister for the Colonies, speaking in the Senate, this evening, said that General Gallieni, Commanding the French forces in Madagascar, had been given a free hand and instructed to act vigorously and destroy the hegemony of the Hovas.

No concessions, he said, would be granted to foreigners there, and he was convinced that Madagascar would prove a prosperous Colony eventually.

## REWARDS FOR SERVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Captain G. G. Cunningham, Derbyshire Regiment, and Captain W. P. Pulteney and Lieutenant C. F. S. Vandeleur, both of Scots Guards, have received the Distinguished Service Order for the operations against the slavers in Central Africa.

## THE SIRDAR KITCHENER ON THE SUAKIN FORCE.

In a despatch from the Sirdar Kitchener to the War Office he praises the excellent conduct of the Indian Contingent at Suakin through an exceptionally trying summer.

## THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is collecting all the information that it can obtain, and taking initial steps in regard to the threatened famine, in order to relieve distress. The Committee of the Chamber will in all probability hold a meeting on the 11th or 12th instant to discuss the matter and consider the question of relief.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, Nov. 4.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, held recently, it was resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late Major Rosseter, Durham Light Infantry, who was taking so much interest in shooting. It has been decided that a cup, value Rs. 200, be offered to be shot for annually by a team to consist of four officers from any Cavalry on Infantry regiments, British or Native, serving in Bombay Command. Distances—200, 500 or 800 yards. Rs. 20 per team. The cup to be kept in the winning officer's Mess for a year, but never to be come property.

## REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Owing to the scarcity prevailing in the districts, the move of the following Corps has been cancelled till 1897-98:—The 26th Field Battery from Kamptee to Kirkee; the 72nd Field Battery from Kirkee to Kamptee; and the first Bombay Lancers from Suakin to Poona.

Besides this the following regiments, which were ordered to march on their moves, will be carried out by rail, namely:—3rd Bombay Infantry from Mhow to Satara; Fourth Bombay Rifles from Poona to Mhow,; and the 14th Bombay Infantry from Deesa to Poona.

The move of the Second Bombay Lancers from Poona to Deesa is also cancelled.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

Harmston's Circus opened here, last night, to a very crowded house. The performance was a great success. At the close of the season here, the Circus leaves for Calcutta and Bombay.

## HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 4.

The 4th Hussars from Bangalore (and fresh from home) played a magnificent game with the Golconda team, this afternoon. Their exhibition throughout was distinguished by rare pluck, dash, and precision, whereas the Golconda men, who are a hardened lot at polo, played all they could to equalize the matters, but without avail. In the end the score stood: Hussars fifteen goals and three subsidiaries to Golconda eight goals and one subsidiary. The game was about the fastest ever yet played in Secunderabad, and was watched with wild enthusiasm. The Hussars side composed of Captain Laffon Churchill, Captain Hoare, and Barnes. The Fourth are now the first favourites for the cup.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 4.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Australia, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 4th instant, via Mombassa.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 22-32 |

The Manchester market has been firmer.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 109 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 13-16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 3-16 |

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America yesterday.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, on the 6th inst., are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the arrangements stated below. From Punjab Command—15 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 591 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women and 36 children. From Bengal Command—4 officers, 251 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 11 children. From Madras Command—1 officer, and 36 non-commissioned officers and men. From Bombay Command and various Corps—21 officers, 11 ladies, 9 children, 212 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 12 children. Fifty-five more men in health, 3 women, and 5 children will be embarked from Deolali Depot to make up the complement of the ship. The troops from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in four troop extra trains, as follows:—The first train, with 4 officers, 100 men, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, (including the usual working party and guard), and the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-10 a.m., to-day. The second train, with 4 officers, 50 men, 8th Field Battery R.A., and 100 details, will arrive, at 6-5 a.m., to-day, at the Sassoon Dock. The third and fourth trains, conveying the Head-quarters, 8th Field Battery R. A., and details, and the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, will arrive at Sassoon Dock, at 5-10 a. m. and 6-5 a. m., to-morrow, respectively. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

## THE LOSS OF THE S. S. TUNA.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MR. COWASJI DINSHAW ADENWALLA has received a letter from his firm at Aden, giving further particulars regarding the ill-fated steamer Tuna, which was lost, on the 14th October last, on the Somali Coast, in a cyclone. The steamer Tuna, Captain W. Storey, left Aden on the 11th October for Zeilla, Bulhar, and Berbera, with mails, a general cargo and passengers. She arrived at Zeilla on the morning of the 13th October where she landed the mails, one Parsi family and some other passengers and a part of the cargo. After embarking some passengers and cargo for Bulhar and Berbera, the Tuna left Zeilla in the evening of the same day and proceeded on her voyage, but it is impossible to say whether the vessel was caught in a cyclone on the same evening or next day. It is said that a heavy cyclone was prevailing in the Arabian Sea on both days. No sign of the steamer was found, but her red ensign (British) was found by a native bugla, which was bound to Aden. The tindal of the bugla reported the matter to the authorities at Aden; by which they concluded that the Tuna must have been lost in the cyclone. Immediately the company's steamer Falcon was despatched in search of the vessel, but she had to return to Aden without obtaining any trace of the missing boat. At the time of the Tuna foundering there were about forty passengers on board, and twenty-five crew, including the commander. The passengers consisted of Arabs, Somalis, two Italians, and a Parsi, with his wife and daughter. The crew comprised two Europeans, two Parsis, three Goanese, and nineteen lascars from Surat. The cargo on board was worth about two lakhs of rupees, and was only partly insured. The Tuna was plying between Aden and Somali Coast, carrying mails and passengers. The vessel was built by Messrs. H. S. Edwards and Sons, at New Castle, in 1885, her gross tonnage being 163. She was steel-built iron screw, and had one deck. Her length was 111 feet, breadth 19·2 feet, and depth 9 feet, and she was owned by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers.

## THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

RESIDENTS in Bombay can now breathe freely, and those who have left the city panic stricken may return. The two evil days which were prophesied to bring disaster in Bombay have now passed away. Earthquake, riot, massacre, and the other great and terrible things that were predicted have not come upon us, and there has been nothing whatever to mark these days from others, save the festivities in progress on account of Dewali. Dhanteras and Kalichawdas were both important festivals, and they were observed as such by natives. Certain parts of the town were illuminated as usual, and judging from the people who had turned out to see the illuminations, it did not look as if Bombay is deserted. It is no doubt quite true that an unusually large number of people have left Bombay owing to the scare, but many of the reports about the wholesale exodus of the people are exaggerated. The traffic on both railway lines is exceptionally heavy, and passengers are packed and huddled together like so many sheep. Business in the town is generally slack, but practically at a standstill.

## PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

A LARGE number of visitors attend the Palace Roller Skating Rink daily, and find it the best place of resort after dinner. During the day and after office hours the Rink provides agreeable recreation. There are instructors ready to assist novices, and in a few rounds with the wooden skates on the feet become steady. Within two days the number of local skaters has increased, and the Rink now presents a very cheerful spectacle. The decorations and illuminations are tasteful and artistic, and on entering one finds himself in a fairy palace. The ventilation is so well arranged that every part of the house remains cool. Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor, and Mr. Empson, the manager, personally look after the comforts of the skaters and the audience, everyone leaving with an inclination to return at an early opportunity. On Saturday the Rink is open from 2 o'clock to 4 p.m. to families and school children, the charge for admission and skates then being only eight annas. There is no fear of disagreeable company on the floor or in the house, as the management is very strict in this respect.

## TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, OCT. 16.

As I said last week about William Morris, before these lines appear everything will have been said about George Du Maurier that can be said. Yet I would fain lay my laurel wreath upon that grave. First, I do not think that the death of any other writer or artist would be received with more genuine sorrow than this; I do not think that there is any other man or woman of all those who wield pen or pencil who has so deeply endeared himself to the world as George Du Maurier, the more so as all reports about his private life and character pointed to the fact that in his drawings and in his writings he revealed himself, and unconsciously called upon the world to contemplate a character singularly beautiful and winning. In a tolerably long period of work and talk among men of latters and art I have found no other man who possessed in an equal degree this grace, this winning charm.

His mind, I think, was French through and through; from his French ancestry and education he gained his quick insight, his observation, and a certain dexterity of thought, as well as of pencil. And he had the French tolerance. He looked upon the world with a smile. Some men do strange and eccentric things; they make money rapidly in eccentric ways; they climb by strange ladders; they use the back stairs. Well, it amused him to look and to watch them; he sketched them and portrayed them; he felt none of the indignation of the Reformer; these things he could not do himself; still—men are not all alike. It was a kind of tolerance which showed the absence of the Puritanic element in his descent or in his training. In his talk he was quiet; he never aimed at epigram; but he never made a remark that was not worth hearing; his conversation, like his pencil, was full of observation. His success in fiction surprised no one more than himself, and delighted his friends more than it pleased him. Yet, of course, he was pleased when the whole of America went mad over his book. He would not have been human if he had not been moved to the depths at such a strange phenzy of success that fell upon him. Would that he could have lived longer and found even greater success!

Has anyone observed how, by some instinct, the world loves among its writers only those who are personally and individually love-worthy? I mean that there are many writers who are widely read; who can make people laugh and cry; who can make people think; yet can never become really popular. It is not that anything is known to their discredit, because the world at large knows very little about them. Besides, things "to discredit" matter little with such men—witness Robbie Burns or Edgar Poe; while the reputation of a tempestuous youth is not wanted in order to make the world love a man—witness Oliver Wendell Holmes. The reason why one writer wins and keeps the world's affection is, I believe, that it is impossible for a writer of poetry or fiction, or of essays, to keep himself out of his work. He cannot lift the readar in his page to any higher levels than those to which he himself belongs; his writings, whether they are concerned with the noblest or the basest of creatures, cannot rise or sink above or below his own height or his own depth. He stands revealed while he paints another portrait, or a series of portraits. We walk through the gallery and come away with an intimate knowledge of the painter. Sometimes we like him; sometimes we do not. I could name a dozen "eminent hands" who may be read by thousands, but who inspire no kind of personal affection; then there comes one who is, perhaps, inferior in genius, yet commands the affection of his readers. It is a magnetism, a mesmeric power, which cannot be taught, or explained, or acquired. Such a man *nascitur non fit*, and Du Maurier was one of them.

I always read with pleasure those utterances of the clergy at their congress which bear upon the reading of fiction. The subject is approached with a kind of apology, as if none of the clergy ever read a story. I wonder they do not laugh, like the augurs, because, as a matter of fact, there are no greater readers of novels than the clergy and their families. The reason is, of course, that life in the country is dull for six months in the year, and that works of imagination beguile the hours. This year the discussion was short, and somewhat perfunctory. The Dean of Rochester playfully talked the usual nonsense about being unable any longer to be moved by a story of adventure because the reader knows that the hero's life is safe. I say this is nonsense—though I admit that it is nonsense of the kind that is conventional and expected and accepted—because if the storyteller is a good storyteller the reader is carried out of himself, and never stops for a moment to consider that the hero's life is safe. The whole aim of the storyteller, the whole art of storytelling, the only reason for listening, is this absorption in the story. However, we must have our little jokes. That clergymen should speak up strongly against the immoral novel is most right and proper. But—Oh! Dear me!—these are very few; the moment they appear they are "spotted;" if, then, anyone reads them, he knows what to expect. It is dulness, Mr. Dean, dulness that is our greatest enemy; dulness and conventionality. And because our popular novelists are not dull, therefore they are popular; and because nine out of ten novelists are dull, therefore they sink and fall, and nobody heeds them. As for any harm that most of them can do—why, there is no more harm in a thousand of them than, according to Charles Lever's Irishman, there is a headache in a hogshead of claret.

Among the many cranks who either disturb us or amuse us I think I like the phonetic crank best. He is so very harmless, so logical, and so impossible. Write your words as you pronounce them, he says; then you will have no difficulty about the spelling. But why should there be no difficulty with the spelling? It is not necessary for everybody to spell correctly. The history of the word is often preserved in its spelling; and, then, it really matters nothing whether the half-educated person spells badly or correctly. For my own part, I like a good, honest, ill-spelt letter; it often offers an interesting study in phonetics. For instance, the man who wrote as one word "Furtakkenonimomeagen" was a true "phonist." What does it matter, again, that there are all kinds of incongruities in our spelling? There is a reason for every one. Why worry ourselves with the fact that *c* and *k* sometimes do the same work? Why disturb us by pointing out the illogical absurdity of *ogue* being pronounced like *og*? Besides, the present delightful uncertainty preserves the endless varieties of speech which belong to our tongue; the Cockney English; the new York English; the Virginian English; the Scotch accent; the Cumberland burr; the Irish brogue; the soft Devonian; the hard Norfolk. Why, if we adopted phonetics, in a year or two we should all be talking in exactly the same way.

The year 1896, will, I believe, be known as the Year of Scares, or the Year of Surprises, or the Year of Alarms. First, we had the filibustering invasion of the Transvaal, with its inglorious ending and the threat of a long and costly war with the stubbornest people of God's earth; then came the Venezuela business, with every chance of a war with America—a civil war sure to end in deadly animosity which would take three hundred years to settle down, and meantime the one supreme chance that has over been offered to any race thrown away and lost for ever. The Japan business lapped over from last year, I believe. We have not yet recovered from the surprise of seeing a brand new great nation spring suddenly out of the earth. Then came the thunder from the Silver States, with forked lightning and hail and earthquakes; and what is going to happen next nobody knows. And the Armenian massacres are really maddening, and we can do nothing. And the Liberal party is rent in twain. And Russia has become the unalterable friend of France. Why? What has France done that Russia and she should become unalterable friends? Was it the Moscow business of 1812—was it the Crimean War of 1854—which has endeared them to each other? But the beauty of political friendships is that they are unalterable, traditional, and impossible to deny or to destroy, while they last. But no more surprises. Let us—oh! let us—take up our morning papers without the terror of some new thing sprung upon us!

As it is, my own mental attitude resembles that of an old friend, now no more, who told me once that he could never open a telegram, or even a letter, or be greeted unexpectedly in the market place without a momentary anxiety. Why he should be anxious I know not. "I always ask myself," he said, "the same question. I say 'Oh! Lord, what has come out now?'" What there was to come out nobody ever discovered. The man's whole life was perfectly well-known, and it was about as obscure as a civil service clerkship usually leaves a man. Yet he went about with that constant terror upon him. I myself take up, I say, the paper with something of the same terror. "Oh! Lord!" I cry, "what new thing next?" The Athenians, we are told, were always going about in search of some new thing; I suppose they liked alarms and excursions. For my own part I want no new thing; that is, no more new things, for a good long time to come.

A fine day in October; the sun warm; the air sharp; showers in the morning; driving clouds across a deep blue sky. It is the very day for the bold explorer who starts on his travels with the intention of getting home to dinner in the evening. This day I spent in search of a recluse's cell, said to have left traces outside a certain old church. The church I found, and a very beautiful old church it is; a small Norman church without transepts, old enough to have had a long succession of recluses. But the traces or remains of the cell I could not find. However, I had my walk and my luncheon in a country inn, and my visit to two old towns very close together. The towns were Hertford and Ware. There is an air of quiet—say, resolute and determined—gentility about Hertford that pleases; one feels that County families bank here, the Blue Coat School—the Preparatory part—is so old-world and beautiful that I do sincerely wonder that it has been allowed to remain; there are one or two ancient timbered houses; the principal inn is of a venerable antiquity; the country round the town is a broad level, with woods and meandering streams, and low hills beyond. On the other hand, Ware, which is smaller, suggests industries. There is a very noble church at Ware; once there was a great bed, but it is now at Rye House. If anyone wants a day's sketching he will find most picturesque "bits" at Ware.

As a general rule market towns are separated by eight miles or so. It is as if a circle was drawn with a radius or four miles, and that all farmers within that circle took their stuff to that centre. Exception to this rule are found, I know. There are Guildford and Godalming, but then there is a huge hill between them, and formerly no road over it. There are Hertford and Ware, and really it is at first, and until one looks into the history of the two towns, difficult to understand why they should exist so near each other. Perhaps the reason was that Hertford grew up under the protection of its castle, which was formerly great and strong. William the Conqueror gave the place to a Valence, who, I suppose, built the castle. Of course, John of Gaut, who really demands too much attention for himself, possessed it for a time. John King of France, David King of Scotland, and Isabella wife of Edward II., were all in captivity here. It was then granted by the three Henries successively to their respective Queens. The Royal castle thus created the town. The continual presence of a garrison and of prisoners and the occasional visits of the Princes and Queens to whom it belonged, found work for many kinds of craftsmen. Meantime, Ware, two miles away, was a kind of port. The river Lea is navigable to Ware, which thus became a receiving and a distributing centre. Barges and ships came up from London Port. The knight held Hertford; the trader, Ware. And if you go there and look about you I am sure you will acknowledge that this theory want no more arguing, because the expression, face, and appearance of the town abundantly confirm it.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Officers remain at home on extended leave:—Major Welman, 13th M. I., 4 months; Captains Strachey, 11th B. I., 3 months, Fayrer, 5th Gurkhas, till 29th April 1897, Bremner, 16th M. I., 3 months; Sürgeon-Captain Hubbard, 13th B. I., 6 months; Lieutenants Greig, 27th M. I., 6 months: Lord, 4th Bombay Infantry, 3 months; Surgeon-Lieutenant Fraser, Indian Medical Service (Madras), 3 months.

THE Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, commenced his first tour on the 1st instant. His dates are as follows:—November 1st, leave Simla November 2nd, arrive Nabha, November 4th, arrive Utwar, November 11th, arrive Oodepore, November 16th, arrive Jeypore, November 20th, arrive Bikaneer November 22nd, arrive Jodhpore, and November 29th, arrive Indore. The following Officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonels Mein, 6th P. I., Alexander, 16th B. C., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, 20th P. I.: Majors Pollard 15th B. C., Dobbie, 32nd M. I.; Captains Cooper. 1st Sikh Infantry, W. E. Wymble, Commissariat Department, Madras, Renton, 18th B. I., Stainforth, 38th B. I., E. A. Gayer, Commissariat Department, Madras. A. J. H. Swiney, R. E., Johnson, 1st Gurkhas; Lieutenants Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry, Elsmie, 2nd P. I., Mackenzie, 13th B. I., Vanderzie, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Sangster, 4th Bengal Infantry, Boddam, 5th Gurkhas, Barr, Central India Horse, (Probationer for S. C.), Oldfield, S. C., (temporary half pay) Veterinary-Lieutenant H. S. H. Baldry. Civil Veterinary Department.

## NAGPUR NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The following cases of cholera have proved fatal since the last report. No more fresh cases have occurred, and the station is perfectly quiet. Miss Halliday, who was removed to the Mayo hospital from Mr. Vears' house, died last night. This young lady was about to be married to a guard on the B.-N. Railway. Mrs. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Green, of B.-N. Railway, Bilaspur, died this morning, and Mr. Campbell, a guard of G. I. P. Railway (who lost his son on the night of the 29th ultimo, one of the first of those attacked, a lad of five years), died at 12 noon. At first strong hopes were entertained, and he was pronounced to be out of danger. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Campbell and her two children and for her aged father and three brothers, who are employed in the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Vears is said to be in a very precarious state of health. The cause of this sudden outbreak is now traced to some toddy that guard Campbell brought on his return journey from Damangaum, and distributed to the two assistant station-masters, to his family and neighbours, and those who partook of this drink were victims of cholera.

There were a few other suspicious cases of the same strange disease, but on close inquiry the sufferers have been found to be more indisposed through fright than anything else. It appears that the passenger train which came in on the 31st ultimo, from Bombay, had a body taken out from the train—a dead body of a woman, and it is surmised it was a case of cholera. This woman with her husband and four children got in the the train at Deogaon. Apparently the woman was already sick before she got in the train, and she must have died between Bari and Nagpur. Her husband, too, had symptoms of cholera, and he, too, was taken out of the train in a very bad condition. The night station-master could not get any disinfectants to deodarise the compartment on arrival of the train. A room might well be set apart, which is already kept in a perfect state of deodarisation, and all passengers coming from infected stations be simply admitted into this room, with their belongings, kept for five or six minutes, and allowed to proceed to their destinations. Could there be simpler arrangements than this? I hear there were few cases of the Bombay plague at Akola, all importations from your city. It will not be a wonder if this pest travels throughout all India, for facilities for its locomotion are very great.

## AN AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter asking for monetary aid to enable me to provide an ambulance for animals for the city, I beg to inform the public that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the fund in connection with the above, and to whom donations may now be sent, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned in the daily papers.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. MILLS, Veterinary-Major,
Principal, Veterinary College, Parel.

## THE WIDENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS IN BOMBAY.

THE business before the ensuing meeting of the Municipal Corporation includes the consideration of some papers relating to this question. Mr. Murzban, C.I.E., the Executive Engineer, has submitted a report to the Commissioner in which he states that a lakh of rupees is annually granted for the improvement of public streets. Under section 298 of the Municipal Act, the Municipality have the power to acquire land for the improvement or widening of streets on which buildings stand when it is proposed to remove, rebuild, or make any additions or alterations to those portions of the buildings which lie within the "regular lines" of the streets, and under section 299 of the same Act the Municipality is authorized to acquire open land lying within such regular lines. Mr. Murzban proceeds:

Generally speaking, therefore the above grant of Rupees one lakh is utilized in acquiring stray pieces of land in different parts of the city. The improvement of the roads so effected is very gradual and, although in course of time the cumulative effect of these annual improvements will show itself, the slow and irregular progress now effected is neither appreciated nor does it generally draw public attention. If the Corporation desire that a more rapid and effectual course should be adopted to widen the streets in the congested parts of the City, a much larger sum than that now annually granted will be necessary. The best course would be for the Corporation to select two or three streets at a time and authorize the Executive to take immediate action for widening these streets. To carry this into effect, portions of some of the large and substantial buildings bordering on these streets will have to be taken up and the owners of the properties compensated for any loss or damage that they may sustain by reason of such acquisition. As the Municipal Act does not authorize the Municipality to take up buildings for street improvement, except as stated above, when the portions standing on the set-back ground are proposed to be removed, reconstructed, altered or added to, it would be necessary to have recourse to the Land Acquisition Act when private negotiations for the acquisition of these properties fail. In some cases it will be necessary, and perhaps advisable, to buy up whole properties, the remaining portions of which could be resold with advantage after the improvement has been carried out. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the rents of houses in the congested parts of the City are very high and large sums will have to be paid for widening the streets in these parts. If the Corporation grant annually a sum of, say three or four lakhs of rupees in addition to the usual grant of one lakh, the immediate widening of streets from end to end can be effectually and speedily carried out.

Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, the Chief-Accountant, reports on the same subject as follows:—

Construction of an entirely new street, estimated to cost more than Rs. 20,000, will have to be paid for out of loans as per Corporation's Resolution No. 892, dated 28th July 1887. New streets costing less than Rs. 20,000 as well as large improvements of existing streets will have to be provided for in the annual budget estimates to the extent the ordinary expenditure can balance the ordinary income. If the requisite provision cannot be made in the annual budget estimates without preserving an equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure, the cost of such improvements will have to be met out of surplus revenue from time to time during the course of the year; when large surpluses occur, as happens almost every year. The Corporation can also sanction, if they choose, a large grant, say two or three lakhs from the total accumulated cash balance of previous years's surpluses.

In forwardig copies of these papers the Municipal Commissioner expresses his opinion that the widening of streets ought to be undertaken especially those abutting on the Docks and Port Trust Estate and certain congested streets of the business portion of the Fort. He adds:

As the Land Acquisition Act would have to be put in force in many cases to effect any good result, and such properties must from their position be very valuable, a large sum of money will be required, say, at least two or three lakhs a year. If some such system were steadily maintained within 50 years, the main business thoroughfares of the town which are now so dangerously congested (and in danger of becoming more so as traffic increases) could be greatly improved. I am of opinion that the Corporation should appoint a small and influential Committee to deal with the subject in consultation with the Commissioner, that is to say, as regards the choice of three or four of the most congested streets to be first taken in hand, and that on the report of that Committee the necessary funds might be voted. The expenditure will no doubt be large and constant, but there is no other remedy. The trade and traffic of this vast city must yearly increase and, if no steps of this kind are taken, the situation in a few years would become intolerable—to say nothing of the great danger to life and limb.

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT LONAULI.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Monday, says:—The Municipal authorities in performing the above ceremony of their schools in so public a manner since last year are really offering opportunities to the townspeople and the visitors to the place of mixing together and of cultivating friendship and good-will among themselves. This is to the advantage of both, and the station is surely to benefit from such things in days to come. As per invitations issued, ladies and gentlemen began to assemble from 4-45 p.m. Among others Messrs. Raper, Walsh, Revd. A. D'Monte, Wasudeorao, and Shivaram Punt Bhandarkar, &c., were to be seen. At about quarter to six proceedings were commenced by Mr. D. C. Nene, the Municipal Chairman, welcoming the guests and thanking them for the kindness with which they had graced the occasion by their presence, with friends, notwithstanding that they were there for the mere enjoyment of their leisure. He said that it was rather difficult whom to choose for the chair, for all were equally deserving of the honour in the eye of the townspeople. But a solution occurred. The schools were Marathi, and a greater part of the audience consisted of people knowing Marathi only. He, therefore, proposed that Rao Saheb W. G. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., should take the chair, and Mr. Chandoobhai, another Municipal member, having seconded the motion, Mr. Bhandarkar occupied it among cheers. With his permission Mr. B. D. Devasthale, the hardworking Municipal Secretary, read the report of the schools and showed by facts and figures that since their transfer from Government to Municipal management the schools have all along prospered in every respect. The long-talked-of school building, he said, was likely to be shortly taken in hand, as he believed that Government was willing to contribute their share of the cost without undue delay.

After the recital of choice verses by the boys the distribution of prizes began, and at the special request of the president, Mr. Raper, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway Company at Lonauli, distributed them to the successful boys and girls of both the schools with the assistance of the secretary. The president then delivered a short but interesting address. He commenced by saying that in an assembly consisting of ladies and gentlemen knowing different languages, it was better that his address should be short and only to the point. He, therefore, first thanked the Municipality for giving the visitors and the townspeople an occasion for forming acquaintances. He then at once turned to the school matters, and expressed his satisfaction for the management and the examination results of both the schools under the Municipality. He asked the unsuccessful students to loose no courage but to try on, succeed, and be winners of prizes on future occasions. To boys and girls in general he said that on the cultivation of good qualities from now, and particularly the habit of following to a word what their teachers and others, similarly placed, tell them, will much depend their future.

After the distribution of pan-supari, flowers and scent Mr. Nene again thanked the president for his able conduct in the chair, and Khan Bahadur C. D. Adenwalla, C.I.E., for kindly allowing the use of his splendid hall to the Municipality for the ceremony, and Mr. Jayachand Bechardas, the big merchant of the town, and a Municipal commissioner, having seconded the votes of thanks, the ceremony terminated amidst loud cheers.

A MEETING was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to consider a proposal to erect a new infirmary in commemoration of the Queen's long reign. A suggestion had been made by the Mayor that at least £60,000 might be raised, representing £1,000 for each year of Her Majesty's reign, and it was announced that in response £38,700 had already been contributed, including £5,000 by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., £5,000 by Alderman Gibson, £2,000 by Lord Armstrong, £2,000 by Mr. W. D. Cruddas, M. P., and several donations of £1,000. It was resolved to build a new infirmary. Probably £100,000 will be required.

CAPTAIN LOTHAIRE has left the service of the Congo State, and will shortly proceed to Madagascar to take up an appointment under the French Governor-General. With regard to the action for breach of promise of marriage brought against Captain Lothaire by Mlle. Van Heck, the question of procedure is somewhat involved, inasmuch as no breach of promise exists in Belgium. As the law stands, however, Lothaire may be sued for damages arising from deception and the publicity given to the engagement by publication of the banns.

## THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 10 a.m., show that there is a slight improvement as compared with the records of the last two or three days. The total cases recorded during the period of twenty-four hours were eight, and of deaths five. Of these five cases and four deaths took place in Mandvie. One case and one death was in the "C" (Bhuleshwar) ward. There was one case in the "D" ward and one in the "E" ward, the other districts showing a blank record. The total cases reported up to date are 547, of which 386 have proved fatal.

### AN IMPOSTOR CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

The police have succeeded in bringing to justice further budmashes who in the name of the sircar have extorted money, and caused all sorts of trouble and annoyance to the poor people. The rogues personated either a police or a Municipal officer, and told people they would be conveyed to the hospital, or the articles of food stored by them for sale would be burnt or destroyed. Of course, a little money paid to the impostor usually put an end to the affair, and nothing further was done. Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Grennan brought up Rustomji Limji, a young Parsee, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of personating a public officer, viz., a Municipal servant. From the evidence adduced for the prosecution, it appears that, on Tuesday afternoon, accused went to a house in Funaswady, where a Hindu woman, named Kassi, was sleeping in her room with her child. Accused shouted out "Is any one sick with bubonic fever in this house?" and then entering the room, told the woman, "Oh, here you are. Come on, I must take you to the hospital, as there's the sircar's hookum." So saying, he began dragging the woman in spite of all her assertions that she was not at all sick, much less suffering from plague. When the struggle was going on, a crowd of people assembled, and a police sepoy ran up to the scene. Inquiries were made, and it was found that accused did not belong to the Municipality, but had the intention of levying blacknail in personating a public servant. The charge being brought home, the magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that cases of this nature had considerably increased and they must be put a stop to. The suitable punishment for such a crime would be to send the offender to jail, but considering his youth, the court fined him two hundred rupees with the option of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## SANITARY NEEDS OF MANDVIE.

### A RECREATION GROUND NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The immortal lesson taught to the Municipal authorities by the sudden outbreak of the disastrous and malignant type of disease, called the Bubonic fever, for want of a proper name, and to which already hundreds of innocent persons (more than officially recorded) have fallen victims, leaving their near and dear ones in a deep mourning and a highly deplorable condition. Out of evil cometh good, so this frightful experience will do some good to the Mandvie ward. The following causes may be attributed to the outbreak of this most dangerous and dire disease:—(1) The abominable condition of filthy and invariably chocked-up gutters and drains, which are not flushed and cleansed quite in accordance with the rules of sanitation; (2) The accumulation of the sweepings, the silt collected from the bottom of the drains emitting all sorts of poisonous gases (which was some hundred tons), and the large quantity taken out from the grain with some grain refuse, mixed with water, flowing from the drains and pipes, and giving out an obnoxious smell, all this lying in the streets and on the footpaths; (3) Dust-bins, filled with filthy and dirty things, not cleared daily; (4) Need of proper sanitary arrangements in the buildings and the carelessness of the house-owners to keep the house cleansed and whitewashed; (5) The halalkhores emptying their baskets in the gullies, instead of taking them away; (6) The Port Trust Estate being an early reclamation, and generally the houses stand on godowns, filled with various kinds of grain, which are damaged on some occasions. It is acknowledged on all hands that owing to the dangerously impure and insanitary condition of the locality, the origin of this disastrous and frightful epidemic is due. The precautionary and preventive measures taken by the Municipality by way of flushing the drains and disinfecting and cleansing the infected area reflects credit on the Health Officer. I understand that the Shone drainage system and work of house-connection is likely to be carried out in the infected area without further delay. With all these precautions, one essential thing is needed, and that is the want of an open space in the locality. The Mandvie residents are in a sad and urgent want of a breathing lung—I mean a recreation ground.

The greater part of the population at Mandvie are merchants, so after working very hard whole day in cotton, grain, and other things, it is necessary to recreate themselves for a few minutes? And there is not a single spot for such a purpose in the whole of the ward, which is most densely populated locality in Bombay. Is it not a disgrace to the foremost Municipality in India? and this, too, when the Municipality derives the greatest part of its princely income from this ward. This important fact was brought to the notice of the Corporation by Dr. Viegas, but notwithstanding the strenuous opposition from the Mandvie representatives and other members, including the Police Commissioner, the Corporation resolved to have the park for the public in Mandvie on the site of Babulla Tank. This resolution considerably disappointed the public, and there prevails a great dissatisfaction in the matter. Through your kindness, Sir, I brought this discontent before the public, and was strongly supported by the several letters from the leading persons of the different communities inhabiting the ward. On the following points I oppose the Babulla Tank project in the name of Mandvie Ward being extravagantly carried out at the expense of the public. My contentions are:—

Firstly,—That the intended site of Babulla is too far for the Mandvie residents, and it would be more convenient to go to the Victoria Gardens, Chowpatty, Esplanade, and other places, than to the Babulla Gardens. I am strongly and justly supported in this view by our late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, who is admitedly a most experienced gentleman in such matters. Mr. Crawford says: "The principal objection I understand to be that the project

yesterday in the Babulla park discussion. The Commissioner of Police has again put us under a high obligation by strongly protesting against this extravagantly useless project, and it is hoped he will do the same in the Corporation. Will not the Corporation think fit to amend this resolution which is hastily arrived at? I humbly beg to suggest to the enthusiastic members of the Mandvie ward (unfortunately, we have only three), to bring forward a proposition that the former resolution be cancelled, or some alternative scheme be adopted regarding the Babulla Tank park, or they will have to say, Save us from our friends." I also earnestly appeal to some members like Messrs. Wacha and Shroff with a economic conscience to save the Municipality from throwing away in water (they do throw in water) such a large sum as nearly three lakhs of Rupees in a quite useless project, to be of no use to the Mandvie residents, or to any other ward, and which will deprive Mandvie ward of some useful and necessary things for a long time to come. May I harbour a hope!—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 4. KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

## INSOLVENCY DEBTORS' COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HOSKING,)

AT a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, held yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hosking presided:—

RE DHARSEY KHALKEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Blascheck and Co., petitioning creditors, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not obeying the order of the court passed on the 2nd of September last. The learned counsel said that the court had ordered the insolvent to proceed at once with his petition, but he had done nothing since the order was made,as would be seen from the certificate of the Clerk of the Court.

His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable on the 25th instant.

RE CHARLES SMITH.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge.

RE FAZLE HOOSEIN MIYA SAHEB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the matter of the insolvency on the ground of illness of his client. The learned counsel said that his client was granted a fortnight's interim order and was ordered to file his reply on Saturday last, but as he was laid up with fever he was unable to move in the matter.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application, but consented to the postponement of the matter without the interim order being extended.

His Lordship granted the postponement without any protection order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Kondu Bhikaji, Henry William Blake; Ichhalal Tribhowandas Surti; Chagmull Dhansukdas and others; Poonamchand Ooma; Mirza Bahudin Beg Mirza Ahmed Beg; Keshav Govind; John Jones; Soni Trikam Dugray; Aga Subkarn Mirza valad Sulemankhan; Austin Eugene Gillespie, and Mowji Cutchra.

## CHITRAL.

THE Drosh correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 25th October, says:—A considerable trade has sprung up this summer with Badakshan, greatly to the benefit of the Mehtar's treasury. Thus in one week alone in October the toils levied by the Mehtar on goods imported from Badakshan exceeded Rs. 350. The importsconsisted for the most part of salt, silks, numdahs, zira, a kind of spice which is much used in India for pilaos, and some ghi and wheat. The fact that traders consider it worth their while to bring wheat all the way from Badakshan for sale in Chitral is worthy of note as showing the scarcity of food-stuffs locally and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. The country is, however, showing signs of increasing prosperity now that wars and disturbances have ceased and the people are enjoying the *pax Britannica*. Large tracts of country, which had been allowed to remain uncultivated,apparently for years, are now being cleared and made ready for next year's crop, while the rupee currency now circulates through the bazaars and villages in a manner hitherto unknown.

The Meteorological Department have granted funds for the erection of observatories in Chitral. One of them will be at Drosh and another at Chitral itself. The latter will be the most northerly observatory in India, with the exception of the one at Gilgit, which is in about the same latitude as Chitral. The Meteorological Department hope for very valuable results from these observatories, as the climate here is quite different from the Himalyas generally, and curiously enough the climate of Drosh is again different to that of Chitral proper, although the two places are only twenty miles apart as the crow flies, and are situated on the banks of the same river. From the 15th of May to the 15th of September no rain fell in Chitral and next to none at Drosh. The winter is always more severe in Chitral than in Drosh although more snow is said to fall in the latter place.

A story is current in Asmar, and is said to be generally believed by the people that a British Boundary Commission had started for Jellalabad, the object of the Mission being to demarcate the Khyber Asmar section of the Indo-Afghan frontier. The story goes that the Amir refused to receive the Mission, saying that he had made over all power to his son and that the Mission should refer to him; whereupon the Mission is said to have returned to Peshawar. The story is only interesting in so far as it shows how keenly alive the people are to the difficulties pending between the Government of India and the Amir.

Although it was at one time reported that the Sipah Salar had gone back to Jellalabad it appears that he is still at Asmar. There are several regiments of Afghan troops in camp near Asmar, but I have been unable to ascertain the strength of the regiments. The Sipah Salar is cutting timber in the Verrou Valley and floating it down in largequantities to Jellalabad for the Afghan Government, who have evidently learnt a lesson from the Indian Government as to what a paying branch of the public service the Forest Department can be made if a little energy is displayed.

The Sipah Salar is hutting his troops at Lutdeh, the work ofhut building having been given the preference to the erection of the fort which had previously been ordered. The land in Kaffristan belonging to refugees is being handed over to Afghans.

Although there is a widespread rumour that Umra Khan has been nominated Governor of Kafiristan, the opinion of the better informed natives is that such a course is impossible. They argue that the ruler of Afghanistan having only lately added so important a possession to his dominions would only nominate as its Governor some officer, in whom he has most explicit confidence, the more so when the fact is considered that the people of the country are of an heretical faith who are under process of conversion.

The Gurkha Guard over the old fort at Chitral has, on the recommendation of the Assistant British Agent, been discontinued, as also the two Gurkhas who were in constant attendance on the Mehtar. This relieves the detachment at Chitral of a very unpleasant duty and one that caused a great deal of sickness amongst the men owing to the insanitary condition of the surroundings. The Mehtar has presented a piece of ground near the new fort as a recreation ground for the garrison. For some weeks past the Gurkhas have been busily employed on levelling it, removing stones and cutting down trees and brushwood, and the ground is already available for football, which the troops at Chitral play regularly.

A very early winter is setting in, in these parts. There have been already several heavy falls of snow and the short cut to Gilgit from Mastuj over the Chamarkand Pass is already impassable, and the Gilgit dak will in future have to travel by the Shandur Pass. The Laspur chouki on the Shandur has been re-established.

THE latest M'Kinley campaign song is based on Mr. Bryan's steady flow of speech-making, and it runs thus:—

Talk, talk, talk,
Is the weakness of W. B.
For he thinks that his tongue must utter
The thoughts that arise in he,
But his tiresome gab goes on,
And probably always will,
Till he finally vanishes from the land,
And then the sound of his voice is still.

Bryan had delivered 226 speeches against Mr. M'Kinley's 91.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Hague states that there will shortly be sold at Amsterdam a splendid collection of diamonds and other precious stones which formerly belonged to the French Crown. The collection also includes two mantle-knots which belonged to the Empress Eugenie, with 1,341 stones, weighing together 282 carats, hair pins, necklets, and brooches, one of 581 brilliants and 765 rose diamonds, rubies, sapphires and turquoises.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 52, Harringdon Road, London, England.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE gross earnings of Indian Railways continue to improve slowly, and the decrease up to 17th October is only 83 lakhs less than in the corresponding of period last year. A few weeks ago the decrease was 100 lakhs.

THE burglars and dacoits at Darjiling are no respecters of persons. The house of Mr. Munro, Superintendent of Police, Darjiling, was broken into a few nights ago and some property removed.

MAJOR DAY, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, vice Captain Dallas, who proceeds on furlough.

INDIAN salt Revenue for the whole of India for September was Rs. 64,35,000 realised upon 2,672,000 maunds. For the six months of the present financial year that brings the total duty paid up to over four crores of rupees. There is a slight falling off, to the extent of some six lakhs, upon the corresponding figures of last year, but there is ample time to bring the aggregate up level with and to surpass that of last year.

THE following changes take place among Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops:—Captain Edwards, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Cavalry, rejoins Central India Horse; Captain Cotgrave and Lieutenant Cameron, both of the Central India Horse, becoming respectively Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Central India States Cavalry. Captain Watson, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of Rajputtana Infantry. Major Scallon, Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Infantry, officiates temporarily in addition to his own duties as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry, vice Captain Gastrell, granted sick leave.

THE plague scare, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, is for the moment dead. But it has served a useful purpose. The officers of the Municipality are awakening to a sense of their responsibility, and endeavours are now being made to repair the neglect of years. Mr. Williams, the Chairman of the Municipality, has returned from leave; he has found Municipal affairs in a state of great disorder. It is to be hoped that the revelations of filth, dirt, and neglect may lead to some improvement, and that in the near future we may have that attention given to our conservancy to which we are entitled and which seems to have been denied us in the past.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Industrial Home, at Calcutta, samples of scaling wax, candles, manufactured at the home. They are protected by a patent, known as Jackson's, the sole right of manufacture being with the authorities of the home. They are cheaply priced, four annas a candle, and for convenience sake should supersede the imported article to a considerable extent. Much is expected from Government in the matter of patronage. It may be mentioned that the home is free so far from Government aid of any kind, and is doing its best to be self-supporting. It meets a want practically, by sheltering all who may be out of employment, but are willing to work for their living. Since its inauguration in November, 1893, 440 Europeans and Eurasians have passed through its gates, a large majority of them availing themselves of the opportunities it affords to retrieve themselves. Each man has to work for seven hours a-day in return for board and lodging. As, however, most of them have not been brought up to any trade and are untrained, except as clerks, they cannot earn enough to support the institution fully. A large demand for the candles may confidently be expected.

THE late Mr. Justice Denman told many amusing stories of his professional experience. Once when he was on circuit at Maidstone he defended a prisoner who was charged with stealing and receiving. At that time, both the counts for these two offences could not be included in the same indictment, and the accused was tried separately on each. In the first case, Denman argued that the facts against his client, if they pointed to anything pointed to receiving, and the man was acquitted; whereupon, in the second, he argued that if it was anything it was a case of stealing, with the same result. At Hertford Assizes two men were once indicted for stealing ducks. The owner, a farmer, had seen them take the birds from a pond, had followed them, kept them in sight till they had entered their home, where a few minutes later they were discovered in bed clothed and booted, while the ducks were hanging dead but warm on the wall. The bucolic prosecutor was slightly confused by Denman in cross-examination as to the identity of the birds. The men were acquitted. The farmer got up and said, "Beg pardon, my lord, how about they ducks?" Whereupon one of the accused remarked audibly, "Oh! let 'un have his ducks." Denman at once rose and said, "My Lord, my clients instruct me to say that in the event of the prosecutor taking possession of the ducks they will not maintain an action for trover against him."

THE (17th) ult., says the Rangoon paper, was the twenty-second anniversary of the christening of the first locomotive which was run on the Burma State Railway. The line at the time only extended from the present Railway station at Rangoon to Pozoundoung, and excitement ran high among the Burmans when they witnessed the engine on the metals ready for the start. The locomotive was numbered E. I, and it is now used on a shunting job at the Rangoon shed. It was brought here from Karachi and taken from the steamer to Hopper's yard at Botatoung, from whence it was drawn to the line by bullocks. There it was erected, and on the day set apart for the run, Sir Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner, came down to perform the christening ceremony. Gathering a number of officials around him he took a bottle of champagne and broke it over the front of the engine as it started off. "It was rare fun, says one who was present, to see the Burmans lining the route, and tucking up their pusoes with the intention of racing the engine. The police had to be requisitioned to keep them off the line." A kind of *conversazione* followed the event, and at a dinner given in honour of it, Sir Ashley predicted "a great future for the Burma State Railway."

THE state of riparian municipalities adjacent to Calcutta, says a correspondent, is about as bad as can be. Dr. Vaughan, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, has drawn up a gruesome report on the filthy condition of the Serampore Municipality, within the precincts of which are four large jute mills and a cotton mill. Our local Jute Manufacturer's Association has addressed a very strong remonstrance to the Government of Bengal on the insanitary condition of the Mofussil municipalities in which the mills are situate, so that we may now expect that the rudiments of sanitation will be attended to. But unless the reign of Babudom is abolished, *cui bono*? Meantime Spain has declared goods from Calcutta contaminated.

THE jute manufacturing trade being in a depressed state and the outlook decidedly gloomy, a meeting of representatives of our local jute mills was held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Mr. Lyall, Chairman of the Association, presiding. The only thing upon which there was perfect unanimity was that a curtailment of production was desirable. One concern, that worked day and night declined to reduce its hours of running. There was no decision arrived at. The representatives of those concerns that yielded the least result to their shareholders appeared to govern the decision in the matter and to pose as men of light and leading. When the pinch gets harder, remarks a correspondent, someting may be done but apparently not yet.

THE announcement that the Supreme Government have authorised the suspension of the kharif revenue instalment up to one crore has given much satisfaction to the talukdars.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Governors of Bishop Cotton's School to inquire into the late outbreak of typhoid fever at the school boarding-house, known as Mayday Hill, at Simla. The committee will consist of the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Shearer (who will associate another medical man with himself), Mr. Younghusband, and another, whose name has not yet transpired.

VERY large consignments of jute in drums have been arriving from Goalundo and Northern Bengal by E. B. S. R. and other wagons at Chitpore Junction during the past month. The amount is much larger than during any previous year, and it is expected that November will also see a big traffic over the Chitpore and Port Trust Railway lines. As many as three or four hundred wagons are now arriving daily, and the siding at the Chiptore Junction being found too scanty to hold surplus wagons, they have had to be placed temporarily wherever room could be found for them. We learn that this has been the cause of the blocking of the Strand line with strings of unsightly trucks. It has proved as inconvenient to the working of the traffic to the docks, as annoying to the public, and points to the urgent need of more accommodation at Chitpore Junction. We are glad to notice that the question of extension is under the consideration of the Port Commissioners and the Eastern Bengal State Railway. In the meantime the Traffic Department is making laudable endeavours to avoid blocking the Strand line more than is absolutely unavoidable.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND has modified his autumn tour, as with the famine expenditure to be dealt with he considers it wise to reach Calcutta as soon as the offices are in working order there. He will leave Simla on the 10th instant, visit Allahabad and Nagpur to confer with the Lieut-nant-Governor of the N.-W. P. and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and will reach Calcutta on November 20th.

HEAVY rain has recently fallen in the Tezpur District of Assam, some places receiving 13 inches in 24 hours. About 50.ft. of the Tezpur-Balipar a Tramway line have been breached.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. arrived in Lucknow, on Sunday morning, at an early hour, and was accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, and the Private Secretary. Although the day was Sunday, the necessities of the famine situation have had first consideration, and it was a busy day at Government House. The local officials, the District Officers, and the Public Works Engineers, together with some public bodies, were taken into counsel as to the measures necessary for coping with the expected famine. On Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, his Honour met the taluqdars at the Chutter Munzil.

MR. LYALL, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, left Pachmarhi, on Monday, and after a visit to Jubbulpore, reaches Nagpur on the 9th. He returns again to Jubbulpore for the Viceroy's visit at the beginning of December. Mr. Lyall will see as much of the Provinces, especially the districts suffering from scarcity, as can be managed by railway and dak journeys during the cold weather. Ordinary touring with tents is out of the question, as even with the lightest camp possible for the head of a province, the demand for supplies would be an impossible burden on famine-stricken villages.

THE Sikkim Boundary Commission will meet at Guntok early next year, probably in March. Its chief object is to settle the limits of Sikkim in its north-east frontier. At present Sikkim is bounded in that direction by a line drawn through the Dunkiala, Mount Kizchinjan, Giagong, and Mount Chuminno. North of this demarcation is a piece of debatable territory, and a definite adjudication on this vexed point will be made. The 4th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Guntak, will furnish an escort. It is hoped that a strong attitude will be taken, as the Tibetans at present totally fail to act upon the principle of reciprocity. A timely reminder may obviate future difficulties.

IT is understood that the Government of India approved of the appointment of Mr. Badshah, at present Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India as Comptroller of Post Offices on the retirement of Mr. Sandell. A despatch on the subjet has already gone home.

THE Fancy Sale held by Lady MacDonnell at Naini Tal in aid of the maternity wing of the Ramsay Hospital not only went off very well as a social function, but is even more strikingly successful when judged by the financial test. The total takings came to close on Rs. 5,000, and as the entire expenses were kept down to Rs. 809, Lady MacDonnell has had the satisfaction of handing over a balance of Rs. 4,174-5-8 to the Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal for the benefit of the hospital. Such a large percentage of net profit is greatly due to the fact that things to the value of 100 were sent out to Lady MacDonnell from London by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, of Cawnpore, who founded the maternity wing, and who, as this latest gift shows, maintain their warm interest in it.

THE *Saturday Review* of October 10th contains some pertinent remarks on the cheese-paring policy of the India Office in regard to the pensions granted to Forest Officers. The line taken is much the same as we have adopted for a long time past, and the sympathy of the public is invited for those who are so scurvily treated. When the case of the Indian Forest Officers comes again before Parliament, as it will do next Session, the arguments in favour of more liberal terms can be very strongly put. It can be readily established that the pension charges of the department are not heavy. Leaving out of consideration a few officers recruited locally who were removed from the service on the ground of unfitness, we find that out of 138 officers who have left the department since 1870, no fewer thad 64 died with an average length of service of less than 10 years; 27 resigned with an average service of about 8 years, many of them being forced by ill-health to leave India; 15 more retired under actual medical certificate; and only 32 earned pensions under the ordinary rules. Of these, 11 came under military pension rules, and only 21 under the civil rules, their average length of service being 25 years. During the period when these deaths and retirements were taking place the surplus revenue of the department rose from Rs. 8,56,000 in 1870-71 to Rs. 83,73,000 in 1893-94. It seems incredible that under these circumstances the Secretary of State should have refused the comparatively petty concessions which have been forced upon his notice as being equitable, on five different occasions by three successive Governments in India,and which would only involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum. The Indian Forest Department is assuredly the cheapest in the world, for the death-rate and early retirements among its officers are so high that the pension charges to the State are ridiculously small. The men who work in unhealthy jungles and lose health and strength in the public service are certainly entitled to generous treatment. But this is exactly what they have never got.

THE discussion of pension rules in India is neve ending, and it is a sort of subject of which all bu those directly interested must soon weary; but there is one point in connection with the P. W. D. extra pensions, remarks the Allahabad paper, which have been under debate lately, that deserves notice. Do the officers in that department accurately realise the difference caused to the prospects of those entering the service after the date of the Secretary of State's latest orders restricting the grant of those extra pensions to Chief Engineers and giving them only Rs. 1,000 per annum instead of Rs. 2,000 as in the past? The case can be clearly put in a few words. The strength of the Imperial Branch of the P. W. D. previous to 1893 stood at 592 of whom 105 (Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, and officers working as such) were eligible for the extra pension of Rs. 2,000 in the case of Chief Engineers, and Rs. 1,000 in that of Superintending Engineers, as sanctioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations. The present strength stands at 636, and only 22 appointments carry the extra pension of Rs. 1,000. This is 3·4 of the strength as compared with 17·7 per cent. which obtained under the more favourable rates in force before 1893. The difference is so great that we are surprised no notice has been taken of it by those who are likely to be affected in the future by the new rules.

A MAN named Matta, a resident of the Rawal Pindi District, and now a driver in the service of the Pathankote dak carriage agency, has been recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal for having saved the life of Captain Lang, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from drowning in a mountain torrent in the month of August last.

## PARSEE IGNORANCE IN THE XVIth CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During a recent controversy, the embers of which are still glowing,it has been repeatedly asserted that the Parsees of Gujerat were densely ignorant, because in 1478 and later years they received certain 'letters of information on religious subjects' from Persia, which are called 'Revayets.' These Revayets, it is said, 'deal merely with the most elementary points of religious observances,' and it is therefore argued that but for them,the Parsees would have remained without 'any knowledge'even of the elements' of their faith. It will be therefore to some purpose to examine the real character of the contents of these compositions, and see if they are concerned only with matters 'elementary.' Unfortunately, their great bulk forbids anything like an exhaustive analysis in a daily paper. Anquetil's, copy of what he calls the 'Great Revayet' was a formidable tome of 886 pages, the mere headings of the chapters of which occupy seven sides in the second part of his first volume. I must, therefore, content myself with citing the well-weighed opinions of Avestaic scholars of acknowledged merit, against the fantastic dogmatism of a self-styled critic. According to Martin Haug, then, the subjects generally explained in the Persian Revayets,are 'sins and good works,the proper treatment of corpses, and other kinds of impurity, with the proper modes of purification, the proper use of the sacred thread and shirt, other customs and rites, with the reasons for reciting each of the Gathas, and details of the extent of those hymns.' (Essays, 3rd ed. p. 106.) In another place, the same great Zendist says that they are 'miscellaneous collections of memoranda and decisions regarding ceremonial observances, and other religions matters' (p. 93, note). They comprise, moreover, translations of passages from the religious books, both in Persian verse and Pazand (p. 125, note). Among these are versions of the Arda-Viraf—nameh, the Jamaspi, the Mino-khirad and the two Saddars. (Anquetil I. 2. pp xxv—xxxii). Next perhaps to the Dinkart, which has been feliciteously called by Darmesteter the *Summa Theologiæ* of Zoroastrianism,we are most indebted to these Revayets for the longest accounts of the twenty-one Nasks. The Revayet of Bahman Aspandyar is so far from treating elementary matters that it contains discussions upon the Fargards of the Vendidad, and lays down the law about the complicated and delicate cermonial attendant upon the erection of a Dokhma, and about the impurity incurred by contact with dead matter. (Parsi Prakash. p. 843). Dr. Sachau describes this part of the Parsi writings as 'a sort of Talmudic literature,' and adds that the Revayets are made up of digests of religious rules for the ministery of common life, and dogmatic and legendary treatises, like the Shayast-na-shayast, the Suddar the Ullemai Islam, the Jamasp-namah, &c. (Contributions to the Knowledge of Parsi Literature. Journal of the R. A. S., 1870, p. 234.) Anquetil himself, who has been of late patted on the back very often by our critic, says of them that 'they present in the greatest detail the theology of the Parsees, their morality and all the practices of their religion' (Z. A. I., 2 p. xxv.). If these responses and dicisions are of an elementary character, as we are told to believe, and if it is a necessary inference from their contents that the persons to whom they were addressed, were immersed in ignorance, we cannot understand why the gifted Darmestater should acknowledge that they had given him *valuable* information as to the traditional meaning of *doubtful* passages. (Vendidad S. B. E. IV. p. ci.). Nor can we see, why these same responses should in that case be quoted and referred to more than sixty times by the most learnedPahlavi scholar of our day. Dr. West, in the first three volumes of his translations in Max Muller's series, for the express purpose of making day-light, so to speak,in the dark passages of his obscure texts. The fact is, and most Parsees at least will have seen it by this time, that these Revayets treat of the same subjects as, and deserve to be called 'elementary' no more than the Vandidad or the difficult and technical Pahlavi work called the Shayast-la-shayast. (Haug, Essays. p 106. West, S. B. E. V. p. xvii.) They are actually a encyclopaedia of traditional lore, and a goodly quantity of the casuistry of Parsee ceremonialism lies buried in them. They are really a kind of *Responsa Prudentum*, answers of the Iranians learned in the Law, to the moot cases proposed by their brethren of Hindustan. Mr. Campbell has grasped the pith of the matter, when he says, *pace* Anquetil, that 'it had become the practice after Changa Asa, to consult the Irani Dasturs, whenever a Schism or difference arose about *doubtful points of religious practice*," (Bombay Gazatteer, Thana Pt. i., p. 254.—Kanga's Extracts, p. 24). Even after the period of the regular Revayets, this practice continued, and during the first years of the Kadmi Schism, the Kadmi Dastur Darab (whom it is now the fashion to extol at the expense of some of his betters), took the lead in sending the father of Mulla Feroz to Persia in 1708, with a string of seventy-eight questions about the points in dispute between the two sects. (Parsi Prakash, pp. 46, 58). The learned Dastur Jamasp Asa is also said to have taken a similar step about 1721. (p. 39 ibid). Are we then to infer that both these Dasturs were anxious to have the opinions of the Iranian hierarchy, merely because they themselves were grossly ignorant? If any Parsee imagines that this charge of ignorance against his ancestors is a discovery of our own days, he is much mistaken. The Kadmi sectaries in the latter half of the last, and the beginning of the present, century, rang innumerable changes upon it, to discredit the Shahanshahis, and the Parsee must be ill-informed, indeed, who is not aware that the sort of game has been long since played out, and that he who repeats the old canards "does not strive to hurt, but to make a noise." The Kadmis may have had the truth on their side in some questions, but the truth was so "dashed and brewed" with fiction and exaggeration in their polemics, that no Parsee scholar accepts any of their statements without carefully weighing and winnowing them. As to this particular accusation of universal ignorance, the sting in its tail has been extracted and itself rendered innocuous, by Martin Haug. "Parsee writers," he says "may probably *exaggerate the ignorance of their forefathers* in India, as it was during these dark ages that one of their priests, the famous Neriosangh Dhawal, was able to translate their religious books from Pahlavi into Sanscrit, translations which exhibit a knowledge of the original Pahlavi, that is hardly yet surpassed by modern Dasturs." (Essays, 3rd Ed. p. 55). As if to make this more emphatic, Mills says that "we have very *positive evidence* that Neriosangh was not the *only Parsee of his time who wrote in Sanscrit*. The various readings in the translations of the Yasna leave little doubt that Neriosangh's successors often ventured on emendations of his text. (Gathas." p. xvii.) Spiegel has further proved that Neriosangh's translation of the Yasna goes only so far as the forty-seventh Ha, and that the work was continued by the hand of Hormazdyar Ramyar, Now Neriosangh is placed by the *majority* of Avestaic scholars in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. (Mills, p. iv. Haug, p. 50). Neriosangh's successors, who wrote in Sanscrit, must have therefore lived about the sixteenth, that is to say, in the very century which saw the birth of the much-reviled Meherji Rana. We have further evidence of the fact that even in those ages, supposed to be so dark, there were Parsees possessing a knowledge not only of Sanscrit, but of Zend and Pahlavi, in the numerous ancient manuscripts of our religious texts. Not to lay much stress upon the four famous codices of the Yasna and the Vendidad produced at Cambay and elsewhere in 1323-4, or the three miscellaneous collections of Pahlavitexts written in the last quarter of the 14th century,or Mr. Unwala's Khordeh Avesta of 1352, (Geldner, Fasc. viii, p.v.) or the Pazand-Sanscrit Arda Viraf of 1410, we have a large number of old copies made in Gujerat, in the very century with which we are concerned, viz.,the sixteenth. First of all, then, it is interesting to note that Meherji Rana's own father. Rana Jaisang, is responsible for a Pazand Jamaspi, which contains a Persian posteript in the Naskhi character, to the effect that it was written at Navsari in 1504. The oldest copy of the Pazand-Sanscrit Mainyo-Khirad was written at Navsari in 1520 for the priest Bahram Pahlan, ancestor of the Polia Resais of that town (West, Pahlavi Texts iii. xxi. Haug. p. 106). The important codex K 43, which Westergaard brought from Persia, and which is one of the two manuscripts containing the original Pahlavi text of the Mainyo-Khirad, was written in 1569, in India, and went over to Persia "from the realm of the Hindus." (West. iii. pp. xviii-xxix). Mr. Unwala possesses a Pazand-Prakrit Mainyo-Khirad written at Damaun in 1554, by Herbad Jal Kamdin. A copy of Neryosangh's Pazand-Sanscrit version of the "Shikand-Gumanik Vajar" appears to have been written at Navsari about 1558, by famous priestly scribe, named Asadin Kaka. (West iii. pp. xxxi—xxxii.) The Navsari public Library contains a Khordeh Avesta by the same hand. Of another Yasht codex from the same priest's pen (A.D. 1591) Geldner says that it is "very neatly and *correctly* written," and that "not a single one of the maiden manuscripts has furnished such a number of new readings as the Asadin manuscript." (Fasc. viii. Proleg. pp. iii. and xiv.) Dastur Hoshang Jamasp is the owner of a Yasna Sadah which Geldner pronounces to be very correct, and to be about 400 years old, *i.e.*, to belong to the sixteenth century. Dastur Jamaspji possesses another very ornamentally written manuscript of the same collection of prayers, of about the same age. (Fasc. viii. pp. iii. iv.) Of the Pahlavi Vendidad, we possess a copy written by Ardeshir Ziva at Broach in 1594, and the Bombay University Library possesses another Indian copy of the same "important sacred book" which Haug conjectures to be of the same age. (Essays p. 95.) Every scholar in fact knows that Pahlavi and Pazand manuscripts of the sixteenth century are comparatively numerous. May we not ask the meaning of these facts? May we not ask why so many of these copies were taken at Navsari? May we not ask why these copies should have been so carefully multiplied, if the ignorance in Gujerat was so universal that no one, whether priest or layman, could read or understand them? Perhaps, it will be said this is merely copying manuscripts requires no knowledge of the language on the part of the scribe. This is certainly not strictly true, but even if it were, what can be the object of having works copied if nobody can make any use of them? What, in short, to employ a term once famous in the schools, can have been the "final cause" of these copies? In our own enlightened times, we can imagine a person buying cartloads of books for purposes of ostentation or of house-decoration, but this sort of affectation can hardly be belived of "an ignorant and degraded propulation." Besides, the colophous of many of these transcripts contain express statements as to their having been made by priests for their own use,—a fact which certainly militates against this theory of universal ignorance. But this is not all. We have something more than mere copies of the sacred texts. One of the most interesting of these old manuscripts contains the Persian text of the Saddar written in Avesta characters, with a Gujerati translation, made by a priest, Rama, at Broach, in 1575. The Kisseh-i-Sanjan, composed in the last year of the sixteenth century, by a priest of Navsari, though it is not evidence of any great knowledge, is certainly proof of a desire on the part of the race to reduce its history to writing, and of some talent for writing Persian verse. A metrical Persian paraphrase from the Pazand of the Mainyo-Khirad, made in 1612, for which we are indebted to a certain Marzaban, points to the same conclusion. These efforts were really the earliest manifestations of a kind of literary activity whose ampler fruits we possess in the works of Hormazdyar and his son Darab, of Rustam Peshotan and many others in the next century. (Parsi Prakash p. 16, note 2). Here, Sir, I will conclude. I hope I have proved that the Parsees are no proof of Parsi ignorance, and that in the sixteenth century there were certainly some Parsi priests in existence who were reasonably well-acquainted with the language and contents of their scriptures, and who could have explained to any well-disposed stranger the principal articles of the Zoroastrian creed. Of Zend grammar and comparative philology they may have been ignorant, but in this they only resembled all their contemporaries, and most of their successors, Ardeshir of Kerman, and Jamasp Vilayati, and Mulla Feroz included.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 3. J. O. E.

## LOSS OF THE S. S. TAIF.

### JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

THE judicial enquiry into the loss of the s. s. Taif was fixed to take place in the District Court at 1 o'clock, last Friday, and all the parties being present in court at the appointed hour, Mr. Browne commenced the proceedings by inviting Captain Sandeman to the bench, where he was duly sworn in as a Nautical Assessor; a certificate by Captain Donnan pronouncing him fit for the office having been read.

Asked whether any of the parties were represented, Mr. Crown Counsel Dias said he appeared for the Receiver of Wrecks, as representing the Board of Trade; while Mr. Advocate VanLangenberg said he appeared for Mr. Dowie, the master of the ship, instructed by Mr. Williams,of Messrs. Julius and Creasy.

It was brought to the notice of the Court that there were some other officers of the ship in attendance, and they were called in, when they gave their names and descriptions as follow:—Norbert James said he was 1st officer, Edward King, the 2nd, H. Langford, the 3rd, E. J. Kail said he was the chief engineer, W. Peters, the 2nd, and A. Holdgers the 3rd.

In response to the Judge they said they had all lost their certificates. They further replied that they were not represented by counsel, when the Judge informed them that, if during the proceedings it was found out that their certificates would be imperilled, he would give them the opportunity of engaging counsel and making a defence.

They were then asked to leave the Court for the present, and, Mr. Browne proceeding to commence the enquiry, Mr. VanLangenberg said he had a preliminary point to raise. He said he would refer the Court to section 2 of Ordinance 4 of 1863. Section 2 said that the Receiver of Wrecks should make enquiry into any loss of a ship and order if necessary that a judicial enquiry be held, etc. Annexed to this Ordinance was the Shipping Act of 1862. Sub-section 6 of clause No. 23 of that Ordinance said that, unless a copy of the report of the preliminary enquiry was served to the owner of the certificate before the commencement of the judicial enquiry, the Judge could not take proceedings.

Mr. Crown Counsel Dias said that that was so, and, Mr. Browne agreeing, the enquiry had to be postponed till Saturday last at 10-30 o'clock.

Mr. VanLangenberg said that his client was anxious to have a copy of the proceedings, for he thought he would be prejudiced had he not had an opportunity of perusing the proceedings of the preliminary enquiry before he made his defence in Court.

Mr. Dias submitted that in that case the other officers were entitled to copies.

Mr. Browne thought so, too, and, calling in the other officers again, informed them of the postponement, and said they would be furnished with copies of the proceedings of the preliminary enquiry.

Mr. Browne at this stage noted that four of them had certificates; they being the first officer, who said he received a first mate's certificate in Bombay, dated the 15th of January, 1893, and numbered 830; the second officer, who said he received his certificate in London, dated the 20th of November, 1894, and numbered 014,978, the chief engineer, who said he received a first-class engineer's certificate in Bombay, dated the year 1893, and numbered 842, and the second engineer, who said he received his certificate in Bombay, dated the year 1893, and numbered 1298.

The skipper said he received his certificate in Greenock on the 13th of June, 1887, and it was numbered 015,689. They were all foreign service certificates.

There were in attendance in Court some lascars also, who were asked to attend the following day.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette, October 28.*)

Mr C A Bell is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Depy Colls and is posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas dist on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magc and Collr of Puri.

Mr R H Remny, Depy Commr, Jalpaiguri, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Depy Commr of Palamau.

Mr J D Cargill, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magtes and Depy Collrs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Depy Commr of Palamau, and to have charge of the Buxar subdivision of the district of Shahabad.

Mr A H Cuming Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr, Buxar, Shahabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of the Sonthal Perganas.

Mr D Cameron, Dist and Sessions Judge, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Purnea, during the absence on furlough, of Mr H F Mathew, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur by Mr A W Mackie.

Mr F Geake, Joint Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Rangpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E B Harris, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg District and Sessions Judge of Purnea.

Mr H Wheeler is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Malda, vice Mr J C Price, about to retire, on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Saran.

In modification of the order dated the 12th Oct 1896, Mr J V Ryne, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to Shahabad, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist Supt of Police of that district.

Mr P Donaldson, Supt of the Presidency Jail, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th Sept 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EIGHT lakhs represent the surplus revenue returns of the Excise Department of Bengal Province for the year 1895-96. One contributory cause to this heavy advance is considered to be the more stringent revenue supervisson, and the stoppage of the illicit supply owing to better administration. However, it is carried on still, and numerous cases of detection are referred to in the Board of Revenue's report. At Jalpaiguri two such cases occurred, and five persons were convicted. A caste of hill people known as Limbus carry on illicit distillation in their houses under great precautions. They are a dangerous set, and do not hesitate to offer uncompromising resistance to those who venture to bring

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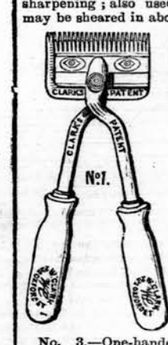


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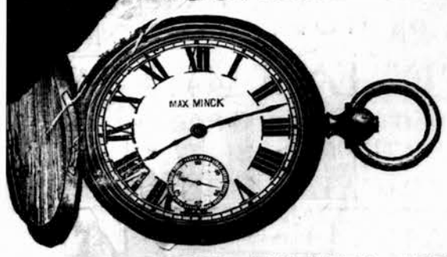


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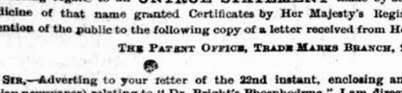


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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

*the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883*

# DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

**The effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that **is really marvellous.**

**Directions** for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

**Beware of vile imitations!**—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

**Thousands** of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation **has received** the distinguished recognition.

**Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.**

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NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

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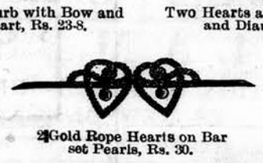
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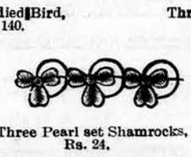
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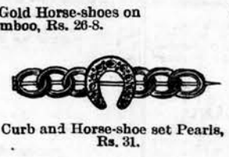
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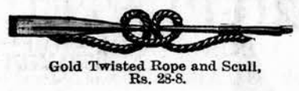
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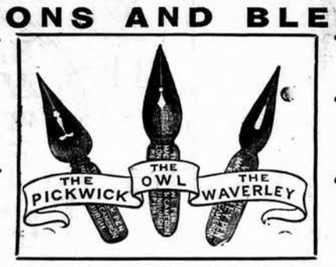


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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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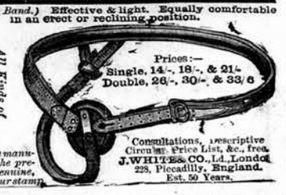


All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

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**COD LIVER OIL**
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
**HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**

The only oil free from Hydrozyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

*In Capsuled Bottles only.*

**BROWN'S FOUR CROWN**
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**An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.**

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